

V. 77
#2

THE *Country* GUIDE

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue . . .

- Condition Machines for Spr
- Drainage Boosts Yields
- Window on Hudson Bay

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FEBRUARY 1958

COUNT the TRIUMPH CARS CONTEST!

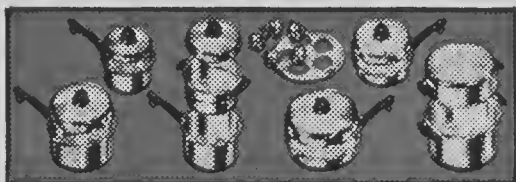
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Last year's GRAND PRIZE WINNER, Mlle. Cecile Boker (left) of 1715 Elgin Ave., Montreal, Quebec, accepts the keys from Toronto's Miss Byline, Elaine Bishenden, for this brand new 1957 Monarch Lucerne. She topped more than 20,000 other contestants.



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1. The first prize is a grand prize to be awarded in June, 1958. All "CARS" Contests end May 31st, 1958. This Contest closes Monday, March 10th, 1958.
2. This Contest will award choice of "Monthly Prize" to winning entrant.
3. Thousands of dollars in consolation prizes will be awarded to most accurate entrants each month.
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NAME:.....

ADDRESS:.....

TOWN or CITY:.....

Count the cars today! Send in your answer on this coupon in time to WIN! CG 21

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

- MEET THE BEEFMASTER.** "You could take a child off the streets of Brooklyn and make a first class cattle breeder out of him in 12 months," said Tom Lasater, when our Western Editor, Cliff Faulknor, interviewed him recently. For more unconventional ideas on beef cattle by Tom Lasater, originator of the Beefmaster, turn to page 11.
- NEVER TOO SOON.** Spring is just around the corner, and J. A. Peck gives some useful tips on how to have machinery all ready to go, as soon as you need it for seeding and tillage—see page 12. This is also the season for chicks. A guide to the selection of breeds and strains of poultry appears on page 16.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE held its annual meeting in Montreal during the last week of January. Conference highlights and the principal aspects of CFA policy are given in a special report on page 7 of this issue.

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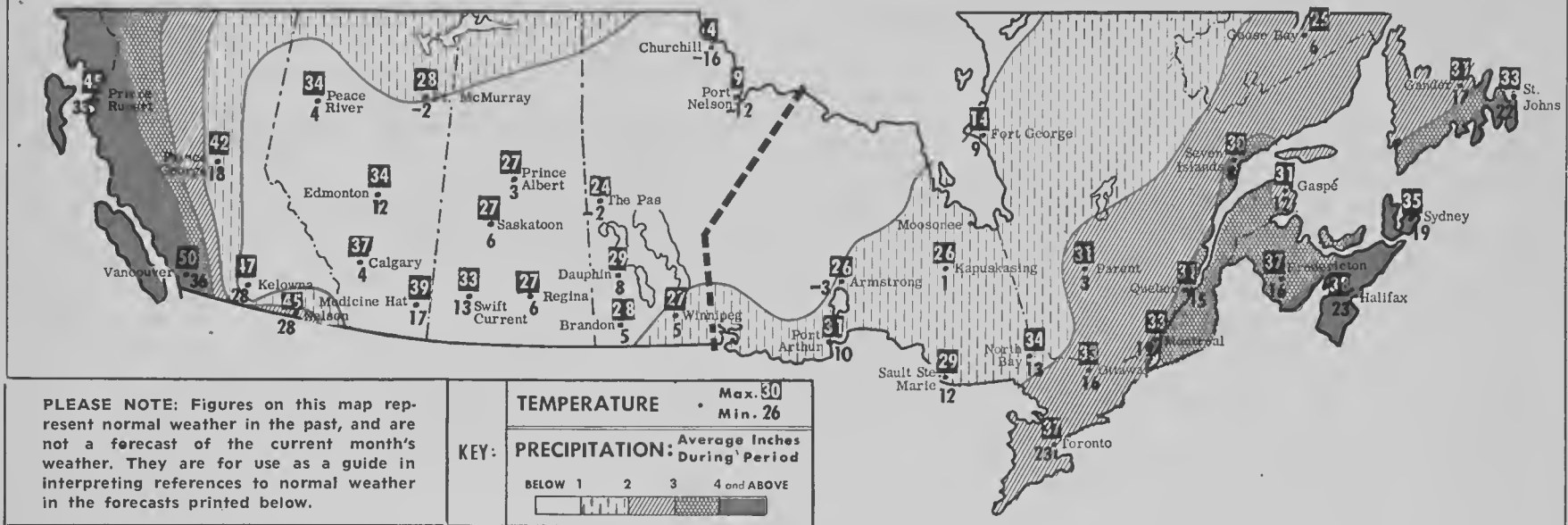


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and Associates(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.
It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but
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AVERAGE WEATHER



MARCH 1958

Alberta

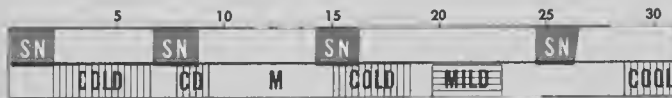
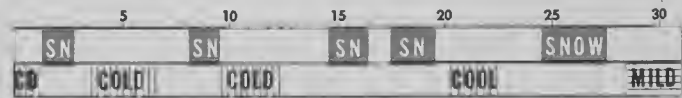
While the temperatures will average near the seasonal normal in extreme northern Alberta, central and southern portions of the province will have from 2 to 4 degrees below normal. With the dry, cold air quite prevalent in the region, precipitation will generally be below normal in the north, but will average near normal to slightly above in the southern one-third of the province. A cold outbreak scheduled between 2nd and 7th of

March will slide mostly eastward, and temperatures will not be extremely low in Alberta—but cold outbreaks between 8th and 10th, and again between 15th and 19th will drop temperatures well below zero over the entire province. Best outdoor working conditions will be noted between 11th and 15th, when temperatures will rise above freezing briefly, and again between 19th and 23rd, when prolonged chinook winds will boost temperatures well above freezing. V

Ontario

Western Ontario temperature will average near the seasonal normal, while an early spring will be showing in the eastern half. In the east, temperatures will range from 2 to 4 degrees above normal during the period of this forecast. Furthermore, while western Ontario will be near normal or slightly drier than normal in March, eastern Ontario can expect unusually heavy precipitation, ranging from 125 per cent of normal in the central por-

tion of the province, up to near 150 per cent of normal in the lower Lakes region. Much of the Lakes region precipitation will fall during a period between 3rd and 6th of March, when temperatures will dip into the teens, and again between 18th and 21st, when storminess is expected to be accompanied by cold temperatures. The entire province can anticipate important precipitation between 24th and 27th, with a period of mild, fair weather closing out the month. V

PRECIPITATION
MARCH
TEMPERATUREPRECIPITATION
MARCH
TEMPERATURE

Saskatchewan

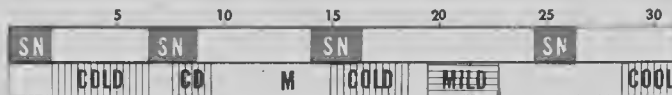
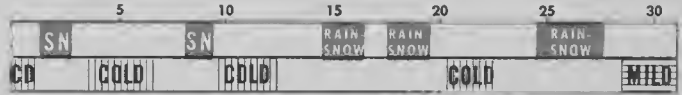
The normal temperature line for March bisects Saskatchewan, with northern areas due to be slightly warmer than normal, southern areas quite a bit lower than normal. Near normal temperatures will prevail through the central third of the province. The month will be highlighted by considerable moisture deficiency in the northern two-thirds of the province. But the southern third of the region will have moisture amounts

near normal to slightly above. Most important cold outbreak of the month, accompanied by snow, will occur during the first week of March, when temperatures generally fall far below zero over the entire province. Another cold outbreak at the beginning of the second week will be less severe, as will a cold period following mid-month. Best outdoor weather can be expected between 20th and 23rd, but, a cold outbreak at month's end will drop temperatures slightly. V

Quebec

Spring will seem to arrive early this year throughout Quebec, as frequent storminess and an abundance of southerly wind flow combine to keep temperatures steady at a level from 2 to 4 degrees above normal. The influx of moisture from the south will provide the fuel for shower periods between 1st and 3rd, 7th and 9th, during an extended period at mid-month and again around 25th. This, in turn, will bring up to 150 per cent of normal

moisture to the southern portion of the province, and up to 125 per cent of normal moisture to the remainder. Cool outbreaks will be rather frequent, but not severe, with temperatures during the first week of the month dropping into the teens in southern portions of the province. Another cold outbreak between 10th and 13th will again drop readings into the teens. Fair weather and mild temperatures closing out the month will offer the period's best working conditions. V

PRECIPITATION
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Manitoba

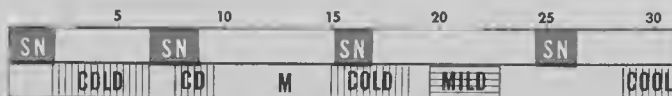
Warmer-than-normal temperatures will feature March in the northern half of Manitoba, while near-normal to slightly below mercury readings will prevail over the southern half of the province. The most noticeable cold will occur in the southwestern corner of the province, where readings will be as much as 4 degrees below the seasonal normal. Generally, precipitation will be below normal over all of the province, with only three impor-

tant stormy periods expected. Precipitation amounts will range from less than 75 per cent of normal in the northern two-thirds of the province to just slightly below normal in the southern third. Most important stormy period will occur during the first week of the month, when temperatures will dip to well below zero for several days, following a brief snow period. A period of mild weather, with temperatures climbing to near 50 degrees, will come between 20th and 24th. V

Maritime Provinces

Frequent southerly wind flow during March will serve to boost temperatures over the Maritime Provinces to a level from 2 to 4 degrees above the normal March readings. While the southern provinces will be much wetter than normal during the month, Newfoundland will show a serious moisture deficiency as storm systems weaken as they move off the mainland. Newfoundland can expect only 50 to 75 per cent of normal moisture in

March—compared with the 125-150 per cent of normal expected in the southern mainland provinces. Three cool outbreaks during March will not be severe, with the most important expected between 5th and 8th, when temperatures will drop into the teens over the region. Three periods of mild weather; between 9th and 11th, 13th and 20th, and again between 26th and 31st will allow considerable outdoor activity during the transition from winter to spring in the Maritimes. V

PRECIPITATION
MARCH
TEMPERATUREPRECIPITATION
MARCH
TEMPERATURE

WHAT'S HAPPENING

LIVESTOCK PRICES UP

Average prices for livestock rose in 1957, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Hog prices showed the largest gain from a year ago, the advance being \$4.80 at Winnipeg and \$3.55 at Toronto. Hog slaughtering in Western Canada were down 9.7 per cent and in Eastern Canada 11.0 per cent.

Cold storage holdings of meat in Canada at January 1 showed a small overall gain as compared to a year ago. Pork stocks were higher, but carcass and boneless beef, veal and lamb holdings were down slightly. Poultry holdings were about 8 million pounds less than at the same date in 1957. ✓

FARMERS ON TRADE MISSION

Led by the Hon. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, a group of Canadian business leaders visited Britain in the latter part of 1957 to awaken interest of producers in the rapidly growing potentialities of the Canadian market, and to discuss ways and means of supplying Canada with a wide range of goods which are presently being purchased from other sources, and principally from the U.S.A.

"Such a policy will enable Britain to earn more Canadian dollars," explained Mr. Churchill, "and therefore to purchase more of the things which we produce and she requires. On our side it will enable us to reduce our growing imbalance with the United States."

Representing Agriculture in the group were Charles Gibbings, vice-president, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; George Urwin, president, Federated Co-operatives Limited, Saskatoon; James Patterson, chairman, Interprovincial Farm Union Council; and Lloyd Jasper, past president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

As a result of the tour, arrangements are now being made to have British farm equipment placed free of charge at government experimental farms and agricultural colleges.

Farm equipment and implements manufactured in the United Kingdom really impressed our group, said Mr. Jasper. "British manufacturers are in the position to offer a range of equipment," he added. "To get into

the Canadian market, they are anxious to give us special treatment and top priority." ✓

LARGE APPLE SALE SPURS CAREFUL HANDLING

Nova Scotia apples, 500,000 bushels of them, have been sold this year to a Rotterdam agent for distribution on the markets of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, East Germany, West Germany, Norway, Sweden, The Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Watching recent loadings at Halifax were Hon. E. D. Haliburton, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. F. W. Walsh, Deputy Minister. "It appears to me that the stevedoring companies and the stevedores are making an earnest effort to handle the apple shipments as carefully and as efficiently as possible," said Mr. Haliburton, when questioned regarding this detail. This view was also endorsed by the buyer, who, at the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association annual meeting, had suggested that stevedoring methods at Halifax, insofar as apples were concerned, left much to be desired.

Observed Mr. Haliburton, "If these apples are to be well received, it will be because of the co-operation of all agencies involved—the producer, the cold storages where the fruit was stored and packed, the transportation companies, and finally, by the tradesmen who handle the fruit on the various markets on which it is offered for sale." ✓

NUFFIELD AWARDS

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has announced that the Lord Nuffield Foundation farm scholarships for 1958 have been won by Stewart Van Petten, 39, of Ohaton, Alta., and Charles Gallagher, 32, of Centreville, N.B. The award provides them with a six months' sojourn in the United Kingdom for a study of British agriculture. They leave at the end of February for overseas.

Mr. Van Petten operates a farm of 500 acres, raising both livestock and grain. Mr. Gallagher, a past president of the New Brunswick Holstein Breeders' Association, operates a mixed farm. ✓

(Please turn to page 63)

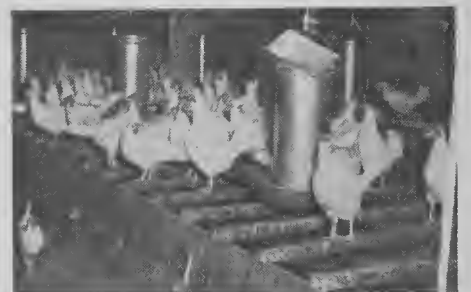


On the left, Fred Hendricks, Pioneer Feed Representative and Mr. Sydney Lawrance, discuss the excellent results obtained on Pioneer laying rations.

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**Mr. Sydney Lawrance,
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Pioneer Feeds acknowledge and congratulate Mr. Lawrance on his ability to so successfully manage this high production flock.



James Patterson, chairman, IFUC; Charles W. Gibbings, vice-president, Sask. Wheat Pool; and George Urwin, president, Federated Co-operatives, inspect a tractor during the Canadian Trade Mission's recent visit to the United Kingdom.



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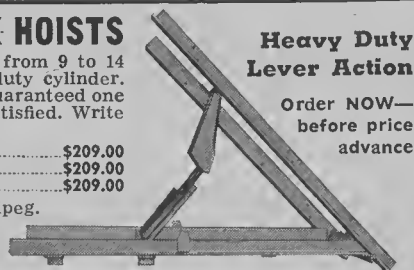
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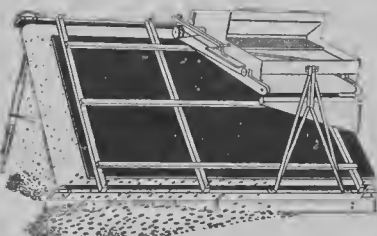
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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK has few bright spots this year although relatively more of consumer's income may be spent on food. Seeding time is still a few cold snaps away but here is how markets for main cash crops now shape up. Price support changes could affect outlook for some commodities.

BREAD WHEAT SUPPLIES in North America will weigh heavy on world prices in spite of poor crops in Southern Hemisphere. By May U.S. crop prospects will be clearer but present indications are for a bumper harvest, which would again mean aggressive competition on world markets. Farms with large stocks should consider alternative uses for some wheatland.

OAT STOCKS will remain large but not excessive in Western Canada. Prospects as cash crop are not encouraging, but farms with livestock should keep a good supply as insurance against drought--crop can be used as supplementary fodder. Consider an increase in acreage and seeding more on summerfallow.

MALTING BARLEY market prospects are fairly stable and this outlet offers some cash possibilities. Feed barley supplies will be large but not particularly burdensome. Exports, except for malting barley, will likely face rugged competition from huge U.S. feed stocks and larger Argentine supplies. This adds up to about the same acreage as last year.

FLAXSEED acreage increase is worth study. No government stocks hang over world markets and outlook largely depends on North American output. If supplies turn out large, U.S. price supports will buffer world prices for at least the first half of the marketing season. Flax may offer good opportunities for needed working cash next fall.

RAPESEED OUTLOOK sums up like this--if you can grow the crop for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel it is probably worthwhile. Although not a preferred oilseed, large supplies at reasonable prices will open up new markets.

RYE, sandwiched between overabundant and preferred alternate food and feed supplies, seems headed nowhere in particular. Exports to U.S. will spurt in July when their import quotas open.

HOG NUMBERS in December were 13 per cent higher than the year before. Largest increase is in West where cash is short, feed plentiful and hog-feed ratio favorable. Even at present floor levels, pigs may be a good alternative. U.S. spring crop now expected to rise a moderate 6 per cent.

HONEY PRODUCTION, up a third from 1956 and the largest since 1951, is more than adequate for Canadian needs, making export markets necessary to prevent price decline.

CFA Answer to High Costs and Low Prices

MY thought is that the combined effect of these many factors—greatly improved farm productivity, abnormal grain stocks on hand, a market demand that is lagging behind farm output, high and rigid costs continuing to go higher, a sharp rise in unemployment and some business recession getting underway in recent months—is likely to prevent any marked recovery in the farm economy during 1958. You will note I have not said it cannot be achieved. I do say that no substantial upswing in farm returns can be expected unless—and this is important—unless extraordinary measures are taken through national policies and programs to effect the desired rise in the status of, and returns for, agricultural producers.”

These remarks were made by President H. H. Hannam, when he was addressing the opening session of the 22nd annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, held in Montreal, January 27-31. They clearly expressed the thinking of the more than 250 member-body delegates who gathered together in the Windsor Hotel to review the organization's work and to make plans for the coming months.

Time and time again, as delegates from various parts of the country rose to participate in the discussions, Dr. Hannam's views were reiterated in arguments advanced as to why the Government should initiate action to protect producer interests and raise farm incomes. These were based largely on the belief that by far the majority of Canadian farmers were receiving unfair and inadequate returns for their products in the midst of an economy where other groups were enjoying the second highest standard of living in the world. The thought was expressed by more than one spokesman that a continuation of the depressed conditions in agriculture could only lead to serious distress in other segments of the economy.

A particularly strong argument was advanced by spokesmen for prairie grain growers on the need for deficiency payments on the 1955-56 and 1956-57 deliveries of wheat, oats and barley to the Canadian Wheat Board. Since 1947, farm costs had risen 50.3 per cent, while the average price of wheat on the farm had declined 20.8 per cent. Farmers' purchasing power had dropped, as a result, by hundreds of millions of dollars. There was little doubt that delegates felt justified in asking that extraordinary measures be taken now to meet this situation.

While great stress was placed on market price supports and deficiency payments as a means of increasing farm incomes, delegates realized that maximum efforts must be made by producers themselves in pressing forward with self-help programs. They also recognized that a satisfactory price support program alone could not raise farm incomes to a par with other major groups.

As Dr. Hannam pointed out: “Our dependence on export markets, and the lack of a workable international program on surplus disposal, limits our supports to levels which will not pile up unmanageable surpluses of supported products.”

Delegates agreed that a greatly expanded program of farm credit, the introduction of a crop insurance program, national soil and water conservation legislation and works, the expediting of the findings of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, and international co-operative action in establishing a food program capable of directing disposal of surpluses from a multilateral approach, were all considered to be matters of high priority in de-

Delegates from across Canada grappled with the measures needed to bring about a recovery in farm economy

by **LORNE HURD**

veloping a well-balanced national program for Canadian agriculture.

ONE of the highlights of the meeting was an address by Agriculture Minister Harkness, and the question and answer period which followed.

The Minister prefaced his remarks by referring to some of the main findings on agriculture reported by the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. He pointed out that while the Commission's report predicted favorable prospects for Canadian agriculture in the long pull, it clearly indicated that incomes from commercial farms were highly irregular and uncertain in comparison with incomes from other businesses and occupations.

“It is this uncertainty of farm incomes in comparison with the more stable prices of goods and services farmers have to buy,” Mr. Harkness stated, “along with their increasing dependence on these goods and services in the operations of their farms, and the difficulty of obtaining adequate capital because of this uncertainty of income, that has brought insistent demand for government measures that would keep farm prices at a level comparable with the prices of other commodities.”

He assured the audience that he was studying every means by which this uncertain position of the farmer could be improved. The passing of the Agricultural Stabilization Act was just the first major

step in this direction. He intimated that the Government would move within a year on at least three other broad fronts, as soon as studies now underway could be completed. These would involve improving the farm credit system, the introduction of a crop insurance scheme, and the implementation of a national soil and water conservation program.

In response to a question from the floor, Mr. Harkness stated that the introduction of conservation legislation would not be dependent upon the completion of the Senate investigation now being conducted on this subject, although the Government expected to obtain some valuable ideas from this study.

The Minister described in detail the provisions in the new Agricultural Stabilization Act, and why he felt it would give the farmer a much greater degree of security than ever before. He stated: “The guaranteed yearly price to be in effect for any commodity will be set at a level *having regard* to the estimated average cost of production and other factors which must be considered, to ensure the farmer a fair return for his labor and investment, and to maintain a fair relationship between the price received by the farmer and the costs of goods and services which he must buy.”

However, Mr. Harkness emphasized the importance the Government attached to retaining a flexible system, so as to make it possible to support a much wider range of farm products than would otherwise be the case.

In answer to a question as to why support prices have to be set at levels dependent upon market demand, when market demand has no relationship to farm production costs, Mr. Harkness said he did not believe anybody could make costs of production go down much, under existing conditions. What the Act attempted to do was to guarantee that farm prices would not drop drastically. He thought that it was impossible to insulate farmers from the market situation, either at home or abroad. “We have to pay attention to the demand situation whether we like to do so or not,” he added.

In conclusion, Mr. Harkness said that the Prime Minister and the entire Cabinet were fully aware of the necessity of maintaining agriculture in a healthy and prosperous condition, and that they were prepared and determined to accomplish this end.

THOSE attending the meeting had the pleasure of listening to three outstanding addresses dealing with producer marketing boards, international affairs and the part the rapidly expanding poultry industry is playing in Canadian agriculture.

Professor D. B. Campbell, head of the Agricultural Economics Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, dealt with the first of these subjects. He stated that while co-operatives and marketing boards provide a great deal of the strength of the Federation of Agriculture, yet there was a danger of them being competitive rather than complementary. He felt it was highly desirable to recognize possible areas of conflict, rather than pretend that they did not exist.

Professor Campbell described in detail the opportunities that are open to marketing boards to improve the producer's position in the economy, as well as the limitations and dangers as he saw them. The following summary gives the major points that were made in his paper.

- Producer marketing boards have grown rapidly over the past 25 years; continued expansion seems likely. (Please turn to page 84)



DR. ERNEST C. HOPE, economist for the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, died January 29 in Montreal, where he was attending the annual meeting of the Federation. A leading authority in his field, Dr. Hope was with the CFA for the past 10 years. He contributed a number of articles to The Country Guide.

OUT-BALES THEM ALL! NEW McCORMICK No. 46

HAY HOG OF 1958



THIS YEAR there will be two classes of farmers—those who *have* No. 46 Balers—and those who *wish they had*. The terrific hay-handling capacity* of this all-new McCormick is the envy of the industry. Baling costs are almost halved, time-wise, by the hay-hogging McCormick No. 46. The only baler built that's better than a McCormick No. 45.

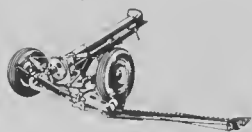
Come and see the difference that *makes* the difference. See the new, wide-open design from windrow to bale that tells its own story. Let your IH dealer show you point-by-point, feature-by-feature, fact-by-fact why nothing can do it like a McCormick No. 46 — then YOU BE THE JUDGE.

*Rated baling capacity is up to 10 tons per hour—but many reports show that up to 13 tons per hour is common with this new, high-capacity outfit.

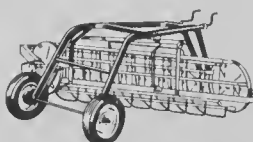


Engineered for continuous, rapid hay handling in heaviest crop. No bottlenecks, nothing in the path of the hay. *Three* wide-sweep packer fingers (instead of two) keep hay constantly on the move through new, extra-wide bale opening. *She just bales and bales!*

Extensive regular equipment includes pto or engine drive, Exact-O-Matic bale length control and automatic bale counter. A long list of low-cost options includes the famous McCormick Bale Density Regulator.



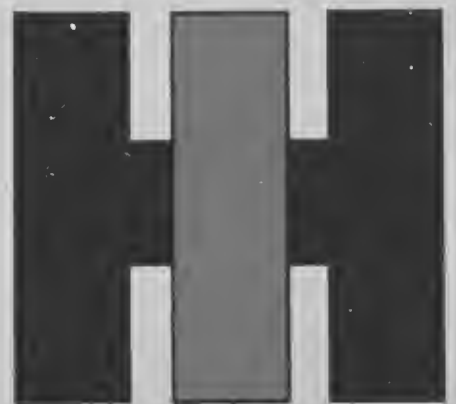
NEW McCORMICK No. 32 TRAILING MOWER. Quickly hitched to any tractor. Optional mechanical lift flips cutterbar over obstructions in swift up-over-and-down sequence. The McCormick line includes a mower to fit your tractor and your farm.



NEW McCORMICK No. 15 PARALLEL BAR RAKE. For gentle, high-speed raking, clean across the field. Shortest possible hay travel. Rake all your hay when it's ready, at maximum speed, with minimum leaf loss. There are 4 models of McCormick rakes—1 to fit your farm.

Symbol of
Efficiency

on the
Farm



YOUR IH DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE!

OUT-VALUES THEM ALL! NEW INTERNATIONAL WHEATLAND SPECIAL



*Built for
The West*

ONE ALWAYS STANDS OUT! Among all the tractors offered Westerners today, not one matches the Wheatland Special for the average size prairie farm. Work-wise, it's greater than the famous International W6. Price-wise it sells for *less money* per horsepower than the W6. There just isn't another

tractor on the market in the same classification that can touch the Wheatland Special for VALUE — and power to slug it out job after job, season after season, year after year. Your farm power is a number 1 cost item. You can bring it down to earth with a Wheatland Special!



Suggested Retail Selling Price
f.o.b. factory

\$2805

Including Gasoline Engine
and Torque Amplifier

Price subject to change without notice.

Torque Amplifier is standard equipment. Roomy platform with wide rear fenders and easy-riding seat for BIG comfort. Big range of low-cost options include Diesel engine, live pto (independent) and unlimited hydraulic control.

Get the whole story: by thorough inquiry, careful inspection, demonstration and comparison — then

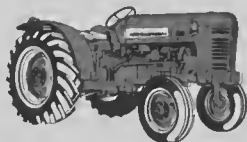
**YOU be the
JUDGE!**

The most complete line of Diesel* tractors on the market — from smallest to largest



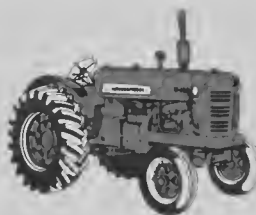
INTERNATIONAL B-250

UTILITY UNLIMITED! For loads of work on the BIGGEST farm — for ALL the work on the smaller farm. Canada's lowest-price Diesel.



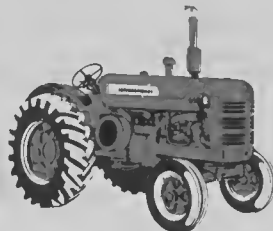
WHEATLAND SPECIAL

FOR THE AVERAGE SIZE Western farm—here's new, low-cost power—the biggest tractor value in its size class.



INTERNATIONAL W-450

FOR THE BIG FARM. IH independent pto and Torque Amplifier. BIG power — BIG efficiency — BIG convenience.



INTERNATIONAL 650

FOR THE BIGGEST FARM. Extra power to walk away with biggest implements. Effortless control — BIG comfort.

* Gasoline engines available.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

35-746

New Hustle For Your Farm Hauls!

There's greater durability, increased horsepower in Chevrolet's new engine lineup for '58! There's more hustle under the hood, more savings and stamina!

Toting in the fields or heading into town, these handy, handsome '58 Chevy trucks make their own brand of country music . . . fast time. There's pep aplenty in every engine—high-compression V8 or thrifty 6—with output ranging all the way to 230 h.p. A whole crop of new models are ready to shortcut tedious chores—including pickups, panels and stakes that haul where even the wagon trails leave off. Drop into your Chevrolet dealer's next time you're over his way.



A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



NEW CHEVROLET '58 TRUCKS

*Latest editions of the
"Big Wheel" in trucks!*

The Lasater Philosophy:

Breed for Beef — Not for Looks

"In my book," says Tom Lasater, "good conformation means that carcass which yields a maximum of top quality human food per pound of body weight"



Tom Lasater of Colorado.

[Guide photo]

TOUCH a lighted match to a wad of guncotton and you'll have some idea how Colorado cattleman, Tom Lasater, affects conventional cattle breeders. Every time he expounds his off-beat (but on the beam) theories of cattle breeding, they go into a fast burn. Some are left in a state of semi-shock.

When Tom got fed up with the kind of cattle he was producing he developed a breed of his own, the Beefmaster—a big, long-bodied critter, full of choice cuts, that can wean a 600-pound calf every year under range conditions. (His record is a 906-pound bull calf at weaning.) Beefmasters will never shine at a bovine beauty contest, but they do make cattle buyers see happy dollar signs in front of their eyes. They are the result of a treat-'em-rough-and-cull-'em-hard system, which knocks many of our present notions of breeding cattle into a cocked hat.

One long-time purebred man, listening incredulously to Lasater tell how he developed his Beefmasters, finally broke in with the question: "What color are these cattle of yours?"

"Color?" said Tom mildly, "any color and all colors."

"Any color!" the man exploded. "Man, we've been breeding our present color combination over 40 years!"

"What makes you think a certain color—or shape of head, for that matter—will give you more or better beef?" Tom shot back.

In fact, that's the core of the Lasater philosophy—direct selection for the particular feature desired. If you want a full, well-fleshed hindquarter, select for just that—not for a certain type of head or eyebrow that you *hope* will give your animals a well-fleshed hindquarter. And when you cull, be

His six essentials for better beef, in order of priority:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 DISPOSITION | 4 CONFORMATION |
| 2 FERTILITY | 5 HARDINESS |
| 3 WEIGHT | 6 MILK PRODUCTION |

completely ruthless about it. A cattle breeder can't afford to keep herd "pets."

"Take homing pigeons, for instance," Tom went on. "I don't know anything about homing pigeons, but if I were going to breed them, I'd send a cage of birds to Korea and have them released. Then I'd send a cageful to South Africa and have them released there. The ones that got home within a predetermined time, I'd call *homing* pigeons, and I'd breed them. Any that came in after that date would be pigeon pie. I sure wouldn't waste my time selecting for a certain wing spread, or shape of bill.

"And the only knowledge I'd need would be how to make out an express tag," he added.

For Tom Lasater believes livestock breeding is the simplest pursuit in the world, and that the only hard part is to keep it simple. Let nature do her work, and the scales or scientific tests give the answers, is his motto. (All too often, a breeding expert is just somebody else with a high-priced animal he wants to sell.)

"I'd say you could pick a child off the streets of Brooklyn and make a first class cattle breeder out of him in 12 months," he said. "For one thing, that child wouldn't have any preconceived notions to interfere with the main goal—producing beef."

TO keep the business simple, Tom suggests you make a list of the exact characteristics you need in your animals under your particular environment and marketing setup. Then, you should spend the rest of your life trying to reduce that list—the shorter this "must" list the better—because unnecessary factors (such as color) only slow up your breeding program.

His ideal list would have only one item on it. The race horse breeder should be able to achieve this because the only characteristic he should have to consider is speed on the track. All the man has to do is select the fastest horses and let nature decide what is the proper length of leg. The breeder should be something like a pacer in a race.

"I wouldn't worry about the horse's color, or shape," he stated, "just so long as it looks enough like a horse for the judges to let it on the track."

For his beef cattle, Lasater has boiled his list down to six essentials, and he'll roll out a plush carpet for anybody who can reduce it even further. These are: (1) disposition, (2) fertility, (3) weight, (4) conformation (Lasater style), (5) hardiness, and (6) milk production—in that order of importance. To have any breeding value, an animal must possess all six of these essentials, because each one is like the keystone in an arch, dependent on the other. When one of the six is noticeably deficient, that animal is culled.

"You might be surprised because I rate docility so high on the list," said Tom, "but I look on an ill-tempered animal as an unthrifty one, and I don't keep unthrifty stock. Quiet, relaxed cattle gain much faster than those that are tense and skittish—and they are cheaper to handle, too."

LASATER cows are required to drop, raise, and wean a calf every year of their lives or get out, so the fertility factor is taken care of on the dam's side by culling. This makes recording an easy matter. Every cow carries an age brand—she must have produced a calf every year or she wouldn't be there. And she mustn't take all season to do it, either. On July 1, bulls are turned in with the cows and heifers for 63 days (three heat periods). Any females not settled then are culled. Calves begin to arrive about April 10 next, and any cow which drops her calf after May 22, is also culled. This eliminates shy breeders, and ensures a uniform calf crop.

"We occasionally lose a good one that way," Tom admits, "but we *do* get rid of all the lemons. That's why a breeder with high-priced stock is licked before he starts. He just can't bring himself to knock a \$10,000 or \$20,000 lemon on the head. One thing about following our breeding philosophy is that there's no danger of becoming involved with high prices. The public won't pay exorbitant prices for livestock bred along utilitarian lines."

(Please turn to page 54)



Crossbreeding of beef cattle has not been overlooked in Canada. The Brahman-Shorthorn (center) and other crossbreeds are at Manyberries, Alta.

By CLIFF FAULKNER

Do It Now and



Preparation during the winter certainly pays with implements like this wide level disk.

BE READY FOR SPRING WORK

Conditioning of machines at the right time can facilitate work, assure proper operation, and help to avoid costly breakdowns

by J. A. PECK

PROPER repair and adjustment of seeding and tillage machines *now* can pay big dividends later. This article covers the main aspects of conditioning and regulating the seed mechanisms on grain drills, one-ways and wide-level diskers. It will also deal with general servicing of these machines and will provide helpful hints on servicing other tillage machines in preparation for spring work.

Many of us have had problems in getting the seed drill to operate properly when we take it out in the spring. Looking at the seed box itself, we find nearly all seeding machines are equipped with metal boxes. They do not deteriorate as quickly as the old wooden boxes did, but they do require cleaning. This involves removing the residues of

seed, dust, chaff, trash and possibly rust that may have accumulated in the box. After the feed runs are opened, compressed air from a compressor or tire pump will facilitate this task with the help of a brush and a putty knife. The feed runs themselves should be coated with kerosene, a light oil or rust inhibitor to minimize the amount of rust.

While on the subject of feed runs, there are two main types in common use. These are the fluted cylinder type and the internal double-run type.

The fluted cylinder type is most common and is comprised of a cylinder with flutes on the outside surface. These flutes meter the grain from the grain box to the outlets. With this type, the amount of seed metered is controlled by the amount of

cylinder surface exposed to the grain in the box. It has limitations when seeding small seeds, because different runs may be delivering different amounts of grain and will not be completely accurate.

The internal double-run type has an integral gear with a double face. In other words where the fluted cylinder has the flutes on the outside, this type has them on the inside. Each of the feeding gears has two sizes of flutes or pockets. It has deep pockets on one side for sowing larger seeds and shallow pockets on the other side for sowing small seeds. By reversing the gear you can sow whatever size of seed you wish. This type makes it possible to seed grass and legume seeds more uniformly than with the fluted cylinders. The rate of seeding is governed by the speed at which the gear and feed shaft are driven. By positioning a sliding pinion in relation to a face gear, you can get many different speeds and thus many different rates of seeding.

AFTER the box and feed runs have been cleaned and oiled, the feed shaft should be turned with a wrench. When the shaft turns freely, make sure the cylinders will move freely from side to side. This can be done by shifting the guide bar of the rate adjustment back and forth until they do. The cylinders should then be moved open to a distance of about one inch, so that individual cylinders may be adjusted to feed evenly. Lock the guide bar in this position. Then, measure the amount each cylinder is exposed under each run. They should be within one-eighth of an inch of the 1-inch setting. If a cylinder is out more than one-eighth inch, remove the keys from the ends of the cylinders and move shims from one end to the other until the cylinder is open the same amount as the others. Then replace the keys. If there has been much wear in the shims, extra shims may be added.

On one-ways and wide-level diskers it is important that the seed box should sit absolutely level on the machine. If the box is twisted, the feed shaft may bind and result in damage to the seeding mechanism. Before making adjustment on the shims of feed runs on one-ways and diskers make absolutely sure that the runs are sowing unevenly. You usually find that the grain will run out from the front of the box long before it does from the rear. This may lead you to believe the machine is sowing unevenly. In many cases it actually isn't. It is usually only the result of the grain working down the angle of the box, from the forward motion of the implement.

(Please turn to page 55)



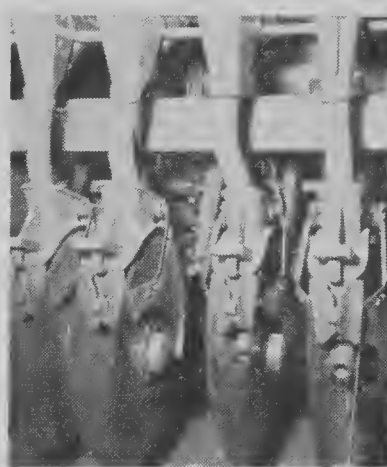
Usually a wide to medium setting is best for one-ways and diskers.

Straighten furrow openers, space evenly, and adjust pressure springs.



Check bearings, wear washers and dust seals; adjust tension on scrapers.

Loosen nut on rate guide bar; see that shaft and feed runs move freely.



DRAINAGE BOOSTS YIELDS

Soil specialists are convinced that dollars spent on field drainage can pay greater dividends than money invested in many other ways



More than 100 people watch as an open ditch is dug with a backhoe at this drainage field day in Waterloo County.

LACK of ready cash prevented Noah Sittler from installing tile drains in one of his front fields for 15 years, even though he realized that excess water was reducing his yields just about every season. He finally borrowed money through Ontario's drainage assistance policy, tiled the field two years ago, and after seeing the results, admits that it would have paid him well to do the job years earlier.

Sittler operates a combination mixed and cash-crop farm at Elmira in Waterloo County, Ont., but he is only one of hundreds of farmers in Eastern Canada who is turning to underdrainage as a quick and practical means of increasing production without buying more land.

George Dawson, operator of Stoney Creek Dairy near Hamilton, is another. He was looking for a farm of his own, but the most likely one he could find was on poorly drained land in Lincoln County. It lay in a state of semi-retirement, characteristic of thousands of acres which have been abandoned in the last decade. Although it had been a thriving farm in the days of horse-drawn equipment, the fields were hacked into odd-shaped pieces by the "42 frog ponds" that Dawson counted on the place. Clay knolls dropped off into the black muck of the low spots, and stagnant pools of water lay in many of them all summer long.

He bought the land despite its ragged appearance, and had it surveyed to determine the grade and outlet. Since the heavy clay was unsuitable for a system of underdrainage tiling, he began laying main drains right through the bogs.

The drainage program at the Dawson farm is just about completed now. Tiles ranging up to 14 inches in diameter are carrying away the sea of water which had previously been troublesome. Last summer, he grew corn 13 feet tall on land that was thick with bullrushes only the year before. The newly claimed black organic soil is the most productive he has, and is dry enough to be worked earlier in the spring than the clay knolls.

Without checking the figures, he estimated that draining the farm cost him about \$30 per acre. He says he could not buy land that is as good as his, and which is well-drained, without paying more money than he did. Or he will look at it another way. "I think it is cheaper to farm 200 acres intensively, spending money on improvements such as drainage, than to try growing the same amount of feed on 300 unimproved acres."

He is seeding down his fields to pasture and hay now, and has increased his Guernsey herd to 60 cows. He expects to be able to grow all the roughage they can eat on his farm.

TOM LANE, who is a soils specialist at the Ontario Agricultural College, calls inadequate drainage "the largest single problem in crop production today." He goes on to say: "Dollars invested in tiles pay greater dividends than money

invested in other ways. More adequate fertilization, better machinery and equipment, and improved plant varieties—all these factors are important. But if there is a drainage problem, it pays to forget about everything else until it is cleaned up."

It is the old story about the chain being only as strong as its weakest link.

Farmers are becoming so interested in this particular weak link that when the Waterloo County agricultural representative, Sandy Forsyth, lined up a drainage field day last fall on Sittler's farm, and that of his neighbor, Albert Schleuter, over a hundred people flocked to the district to study the results of tiling and to see how it was done.

They heard Mr. Sittler describe how his tiled field had dried up early enough last spring to be worked two weeks before an adjoining untiled field.

"I was able to work up a good seed bed (on the tiled field) with only a couple of strokes of the cultivator," he recalled. "I seeded it on May 1—an unusually early date for my district. On the other hand, I worked up a seed bed on the undrained field once, and then was driven off of it by heavy rains. I finally seeded this field on May 17, but not until I had cultivated it twice, double-disked it twice and harrowed it twice."

Even after this costly cultivation program, the crop of corn on the untiled field was less mature than that on the tiled field, and the field day visitors speculated that it would not ripen before the first frost hit.

INADEQUATE drainage is not a problem limited to the occasional farm here and there, either, according to soils specialists. Most farmers can recall a soggy side hill that has wedged their tractors, or maybe a marshy spot that defied equipment at seeding time last spring. These are only the apparent ones. Soils surveys have shown that about 40 per cent of Ontario's farm land is imperfectly drained. Tom Lane spent most of last summer surveying farms in Oxford County, helping owners to lay out cropping programs designed to boost income and cut costs.

He recalls, "In this prosperous dairy, cash-crop and fruit-growing areas, I hardly planned a farm that didn't require some drainage work."

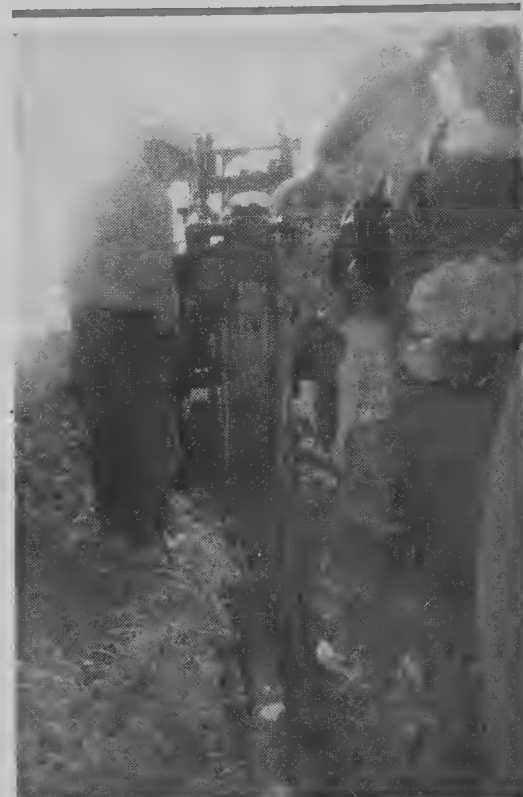
One reason for this is that many farmers don't realize they have a drainage problem, because the land is not really marshy but is just a little soggy in wet seasons. Lane says that once you know what to look for, you can spot problem fields quickly just by observing the plants growing on them. For example, you might notice marsh grasses growing in the field, alfalfa being killed out a year or two after it has been seeded, or the yellow tint to the corn leaves that betrays a lack of nitrogen in the plant, caused by imperfect soil drainage.

He says these symptoms will be found on farms right across Ontario, and (Please turn to page 56)

by
DON BARON



Ag. rep. Sandy Forsyth and soils specialist Tom Lane (r.) on deck to discuss drainage problems.



As farmers look on, ditcher lays underdrainage tiles in position, using his long-handled fork.

Better Yard Lighting



by L. J. SMITH



A good yard light makes grain unloading easier.

WHILE we all appreciate good lighting in the home and about the barns, the best illumination of the yard has not been given as careful consideration.

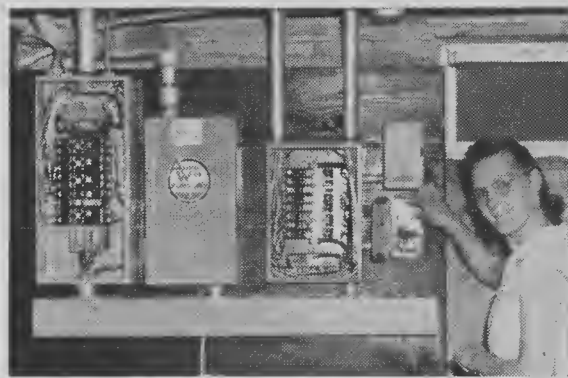
Good yard lighting has a number of advantages. It helps the men get around during the night caring for the stock when emergency arises. It tends to keep prowlers away from farm buildings. At any unusual sound or disturbance, the light is quickly turned on. It serves as a welcome to guests, helping them locate the best car parking, and also the easiest way to the house.

Usually, one central light with a standard reflector, to direct the maximum amount of illumination over the farmstead, is sufficient. Again, two yard lights, on widely separated poles, may give better coverage.

Yard lights are often three-wired so as to be operated both at the barn and from a switch at the house near the back door. A more recent idea is to have an automatic time switch, which turns light

on at dusk, and off toward daylight. It may be located at the light pole, or in the home next the fuse box.

Consult with your local electric power office for the proper wiring and switch needs. Their rural electricity specialist will be glad to help. V



Power panel has time switch for the yard light.

ARTHUR O'NEIL and his dad Howard figure that if you are farming today, you've got to wring every last benefit from whatever assets you possess. To show that they mean it, they are turning over their 90 rolling acres, in the dairy-rich Sussex district of New Brunswick, to an intensive forage program.

The ideas they are trying have already boosted productivity until they can pasture their 22-cow herd most of the summer on 25 acres of

22 Cows on 25 Pasture Acres

That's only a start on this dairy farm, where a forage program is beginning to pay off

permanent pasture. While Arthur figures it has paid him well to sign up with the Fredericton Experimental Farm as an illustration farm, Superintendent Smith Hilton goes one further. He says the managed forage program the O'Neils are building makes their farm one of the most important in the province, for it should aid his scientist to come up with information to help farmers right across the country, and boost their yields of grass.

A graduate of the Truro Agricultural School, Arthur recalls that it is 10 years since they turned to permanent pasture at his place. They did it then to end the troublesome chore of driving the stock across the highway that splits their farm.

Then last year, Arthur turned to rotational grazing by dividing 25 acres (some of it newly broken land) into six separate fields. But like most farmers, his problem was to bring that pasture along early in the spring, and prolong it through the dry weeks of August, when production normally slumps. He accomplished that too.



Proper fertilizing provided grazing earlier in the spring, and later in the fall.

His rolling clay-loam fields required plenty of fertilizer, but one of the six was sandier and drier than the rest. So last spring, once the frost was out of the land, he dressed that field with 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre. Spurred by the nitrogen, the grass seemed to jump from the ground. It provided grazing a week earlier than normal, and carried the cattle a few days extra, too.

Arthur O'Neil aimed to boost his August pasture as well, and after building a small horizontal silo, and buying a forage harvester, he clipped off and stored the grass from another pasture field in June, when growth was at its peak. He did the same with a field of hay, then top-dressed with 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre, and was rewarded with lush (Please turn to page 57)



Arthur learned to plan from his dad.

Farm Supplies at a Saving

This is a story of a co-operative enterprise based on quality products, service and savings—savings of more than \$73 million in just over three decades

IN these days of high costs of farm production and relatively low farm prices, a great deal of sober thought is being given to two inevitable but major questions: First, what can be done to hold the line on, or even reduce, the costs of necessary farm supplies? And second, how can the level of farm prices be improved so that farmers can share more fully and equitably in the national income with other types of workers?

That these questions are neither new nor lacking in complexity, no one will deny. In fact, over many years, numerous approaches have been taken in an effort to find satisfactory answers to them, and thus to overcome the economic imbalance in agriculture. Not the least of these approaches, it would seem to the writer, has been the ever-broadening programs of self-help which producers have launched through the formation of farm co-operatives.

It is about one such farm co-operative that this story is written—a co-operative which was formed in the United States three decades ago by farmers in Illinois to take advantage of whatever benefits there were in volume purchases and distribution of farm supplies.

These Illinois farmers, as was the case with many co-op-minded groups in Canada, started out modestly. At the outset, groups of farmers in only nine counties were involved. Each group set up its own independent co-operative oil company. A short time later, they came together to consider the formation of a central purchasing organization. With the help and guidance of the Illinois Agricultural Association—the state Farm Bureau organization—this idea became a reality in March 1927 when the Illinois Farm Supply Company was granted a charter under the state's Co-operative Marketing Act.

From that time forward, the family of farm supply co-operatives in Illinois has grown and expanded its services steadily, until today there are 100 county member service companies affiliated with Illinois Farm Supply Company (I.F.S.). Together they provide—in addition to a full line of petroleum products—high quality

feeds, plant foods, seeds, tires, batteries, paints, agricultural chemicals, sprayers, fuel tanks, steel and aluminum building products, storage, drying and livestock equipment, and related supplies. These companies last year alone returned to their farm patron members patronage dividends of \$4,854,685, and preferred stock dividends of \$870,450. This was accomplished on net sales of merchandise totalling \$88 million, and grain marketings amounting to about \$25¼ million. Over the course of the 31-year history of this co-operative enterprise, more than \$73 million has been paid back in this way to producer patrons.

It was not surprising that this outstanding record—one which placed a farm co-op among the top 75 merchandising companies in the United States—attracted attention and raised questions in the mind of the writer as to how it went about its business. A two-day visit with officials of I.F.S. and to its facilities, provided at least some of the answers as well as an insight into the closely knit farm organizational structure which lay back of the enterprise.

Integrated Farm Organization Gives Strength. In the early stages of the visit it became obvious that the Illinois Agricultural Association plays a dominant role in the state-wide farm movement. It is a general farm organization of 99 county Farm Bureaus with more than 200,000 farm families as members. It is itself a member body of the American Farm Bureau Federation—the largest farm organization in the United States. Its primary purpose is to deal with the farmers' interests in the fields of education, legislation, public relations and co-operation.

Throughout the course of its existence, it has sponsored purchasing, marketing and service co-operatives. Once these co-operatives have become incorporated, they are run by separate boards of directors, but retain their affiliation with the Association. Membership fees paid to the county Farm Bureaus are determined by county boards, and vary from \$18 to \$20 annually per farm family. Part of each family fee is paid over to the state Association and the rest remains at the county level. Membership in the county Farm Bureau not only provides the farmer with a voice in county, state and national farm organizations, but an opportunity, if he wishes, to participate as a patron and voting member in any one of the purchasing, marketing or service co-ops. Hence, the state co-ops, including I.F.S. and its county member companies, are known as "Farm Bureau-type" co-operatives. Patronage refunds are paid back to Farm Bureau members only, and in proportion to the amount of business done with the co-operative by the individual member.

In addition to the family of farm supply companies, which will be highlighted in this story, the chain of farm organizations and co-operatives which are directly linked with the Illinois Agricultural Association include: Illi-

Direct-to-the-Farm Service on

... LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEEDS



[Guide photos] I.F.S. mill manager C. Taylor chats with T. L. Davis about FS trademark. His modern, well-equipped mill, at right, turns out 85,000 tons of product each year.

... FULL LINE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS



I.F.S. owns oil wells, refinery and transportation system. (l.): Truck being loaded takes fuel to county storages. (r.): Marine terminal pumping station at Albany.

... SHEETING, FENCING, CHEMICALS, FERTILIZERS



County co-op buys from I.F.S. and provides supplies in bulk to farmer members. (l.): Fencing ready for delivery. (r.): Bulk fertilizer loading for the field.

Guide to Chick Buying

Canadian poultrymen can now obtain a lot of helpful information on poultry strains as a result of the Central Egg Production Tests at Ottawa. This summary of the tests is based on a report by P. A. Kondra, Associate Professor, Poultry Husbandry, University of Manitoba

THE chick business is going into high gear again. Around this time of year, a lot of farmers have their brooders ready, and poultry houses cleaned up and in good repair, but have yet to make up their minds on the breed to select. When buying seed grain there are government gradings and certification, as well as variety tests and recommendations to serve as a guide. It may not be so widely known that poultrymen now have the Central Egg Production Test of outstanding strains and crosses of poultry in Canada, which can help them to know what to look for when buying chicks.

Set up two years ago by the Poultry Production Service of the Canada Department of Agriculture, the test is based on samples of about 30 dozen eggs taken by a government official from each of the breeders whose entries have been accepted. These eggs are hatched at one time under similar conditions in Ottawa. The pullet chicks, hatched from these eggs, are then reared under the same conditions of feeding, housing and management, and on through the laying year to 500 days of age.

Careful records are kept from the first day to the 500th, and on the basis of these, a comparison can be made of all stock on test, including the net revenue per chick started. Among the important points considered are mortality, body weight, feed consumption, egg size, quality and production.

All chicks sold commercially are hatched from eggs laid by flocks which have been selected by eye, and tested for pullorum and typhoid. This helps, but it cannot give protection against other diseases, which have to be controlled by good rearing conditions. What is more important, appearance and blood tests do not indicate the potential performance of poultry. The farmer has some help here, because practically all chicks sold originate from parent stock which has performed well. Also there is the ROP Bred grade, which indicates that the immediate parents have met certain standards of performance. This is the highest official grade for the chicks sold by commercial hatcheries.

WHILE all this is true, the fact remains that keen competition between producers for the consumer's dollar has narrowed the profit margin, and only the best performance available can reward the producer sufficiently for his high investment in good feed, labor and housing.

This is where the Central Egg Production Test is proving very useful. Twenty-five Canadian

breeders entered their stock for two years, and 13 more unnamed breeders have entered for one year. The results show an average net revenue of \$1.49 per chick started in the first year, and \$1.62 for the second year.

Here's how it worked out. Twenty-one breeders entered purebreds, and 4 entered crosses, excluding the unidentified lots. Three of the 4 crosses showed a fairly high average net revenue of \$1.96 per chick started, and 2 crosses involving White Leghorns did even better. They averaged \$2.11.

Only 6 of the 21 lots of purebreds were above average in the past year, showing a net revenue of \$1.86. However, among these purebreds were Rhode Island Reds from R. C. Bentley of New Westminster, B.C., which produced a high net revenue of \$2.28 per chick.

It should be pointed out that all these figures are for comparison only. They do not indicate the exact revenue that a flock owner will get.

The first thing the tests have demonstrated is that special breeding determines production. Just because a particular strain of Rhode Island Reds or Leghorns performed well, it must not be assumed that all Leghorns and Reds will give the same high performance. Consequently, before buying chicks, the farmer would do well to examine the results of the central Canadian test, or of random sample tests, which the hatcheryman can provide for the particular stock he is selling. Private comparison tests, if they are carefully conducted, may be a source of useful information, too.

It is worth noting that stock from indiscriminate breeding is not likely to give good production. High producers don't just happen by chance, but come from years of systematic breeding.

Another indication provided by the central test is that crosses are likely to give higher performance than purebreds, because the crossbred combines a larger number of desirable characteristics than is possible in a purebred. The better crossbreds have higher liveability, are faster growing, mature early, and lay more eggs. However, depend only on those crosses which have been specially bred and tested for performance. Three-way crosses usually give higher performance than single crosses.

The central test also reports on the results from the 13 samples which were not identified by name, because they have been tested for one year only. Nevertheless, two of these deserve special men-



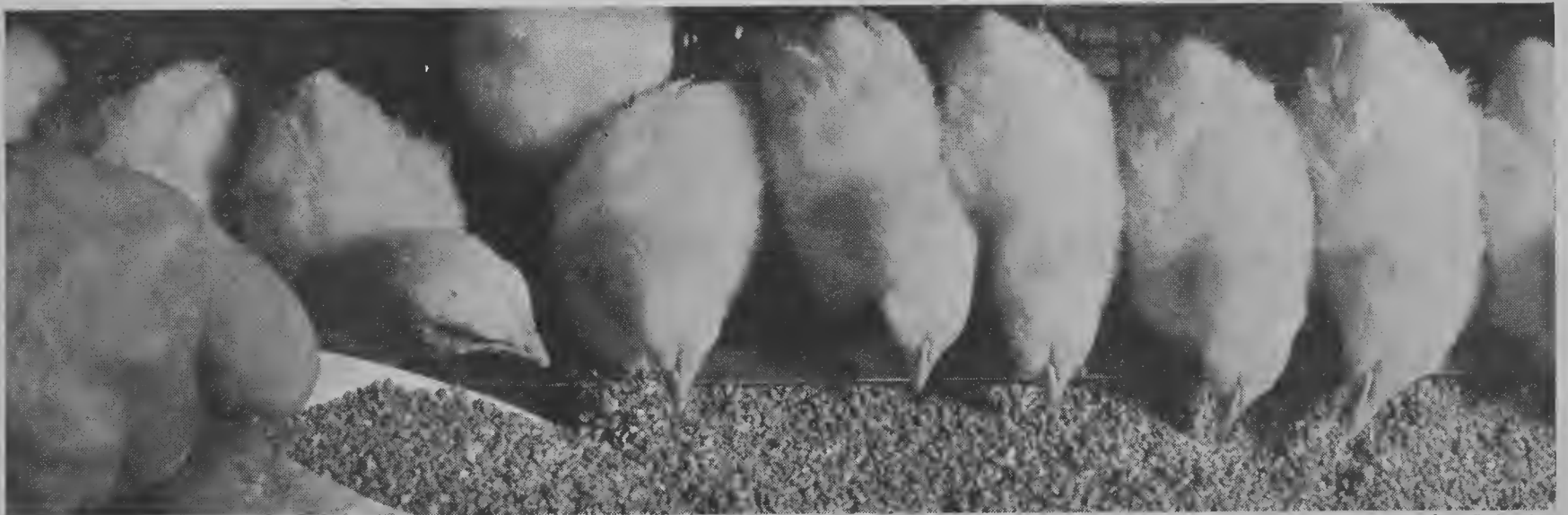
[Univ. of Manitoba photo]
Dr. P. A. Kondra checking over some breeding pens.

tion. One lot showed a net revenue per chick of \$2.84, and the other netted \$2.57 per chick. Their low body weight for mature pullets, 4.2 pounds and 4.4 pounds respectively, resulted in low feed requirements per dozen eggs, amounting to 4.4 pounds and 4.5 pounds respectively. The three good qualities which resulted in the high net revenue for the best group were a low mortality of 6.4 per cent, high production of 237 eggs per chick started, and large eggs amounting to 81.13 per cent.

All this goes to show that the flock owner interested in high revenue from eggs should buy chicks from stock which can produce mature pullets weighing about 4½ pounds, capable of laying large eggs, requiring less feed per dozen than the heavy-weight stock, and consequently providing a higher net revenue. If mature pullets weigh six pounds, their maintenance requirements are high and the cost per dozen eggs goes up.

Note that special breeding can give the best results only if the poultryman provides good feeding, housing and management.

HEAVY breed crosses and heavy breeds took top place in that order during the first year of the test. The Rhode Island Red x Light Sussex cross entered by Ells of Port Williams, N.S., showed an average production of 207 eggs, and net revenue of \$2.34 per chick. This was followed by a Manitoba group of Barred Rocks, which had the highest average production of 208 eggs, but a net revenue of \$1.91. However, this was probably due to somewhat adverse conditions (*Please turn to page 57*)



[Bob Taylor photo]



"But you just can't do this," he overheard Mrs. Carlton protest. "David is a fine boy."

*Illustrated by
MARY FLEMING*

The Little Lost Lamb

As eight-year-old David pushed back the damp hair from his eyes, grubby hands left dirty streaks across his thin cheeks. This business of running away was awful hard work, especially when you had a heavy iron brace on your leg. But he had to do it. He was not going to let anyone else adopt him, ever!

It had really surprised him though how easy it had been to leave the orphanage grounds alone. After all his scheming, all he'd had to do was just walk out. But it was awful hot. And mighty lonesome, too, walking all by oneself. He half wished he'd asked Bud to come along. Pulling the biscuit and molasses cookie that he'd saved from lunch out of his pocket, he sat down by the side of the road under a big tree. The cookie was crumbly and damp, and the only way he could eat it was to cup it in the palm of his hand and lap the crumbs up with his tongue. The dirt mixed with the soft molasses formed a thick coating around his mouth. His hands left dirty brown smudges on the front of his shirt as he tried to wipe some of the stickiness off them.

We wished he knew where Rose lived. He was sure she'd help him. She had been so wonderful to all the boys in her Sunday school class. She'd never got cross with them when they acted up, the way the other teachers did. Even that day Billy Carter had put the dead mouse in her chair, hoping to hear her scream, she'd just stood very still for a minute looking at it, then had said quietly, "Did anyone lose this?" When the only answer had been a smothered giggle, she'd picked it up by its tail saying, "Guess we won't need to keep it," and dropped it into the wastebasket. Then she'd gone

quietly on with their lesson as though nothing had happened.

The very first day she'd come she'd told them with a laugh, "My name's too hard to remember, so just call me Rose." David wished he could find her. Perhaps she might even let him live with her, he thought. Then he wouldn't have to be 'dopted again. He wouldn't go with those old people, that's all there was to it. Suddenly, all the lonesomeness and unhappiness of the past months overcame him, and flinging himself on the ground under the tree, he began to cry in deep, muffled sobs that wrenched his thin body. If only his Mummy and Daddy hadn't gone and got themselves killed in that car accident, they would still have been together and having the fun they used to have. Not the stiff kind of fun he'd had with the Roberts' either. Mummy and Daddy hadn't always been asking him, "You never had such a good time before, did you, David?" They just knew he had a good time.

Of course, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had been good to him. "Mother" and "Father" they'd asked him to call them. They'd given him a brand new puppy and a pony. It was the puppy he missed the most after they'd taken him to the hospital. Even now, he'd love to see King and feel his sloppy kiss. He'd had all sorts of new things, a three-wheeler, a baseball glove and bat, a football and, best of all, they'd said over and over, "You're going to be our little boy, forever and ever." It had all been so wonderful, having a room of his own and a real mother

and father again even though they were so different from his real ones.

ALMOST a year had flown by before he'd got sick. He remembered their frightened faces as they hovered over him at first. Then he thought of the white hospital room and how his leg had hurt and then not hurt, but was so heavy he couldn't move it. He recalled, too, the doctors and the nurses, the long hours in the tubs, and the exercises. But most frightening of all, the Roberts' had stopped coming to see him. At first he thought maybe that they, too, had been killed like his real mummy and daddy. He asked for them over and over. Then one day, waking from his nap, he saw them in the hall with Mrs. Carlton from the orphanage. He couldn't understand why she was back with them. He'd just started to call, "Mother," when he heard Mrs. Roberts say, "But it's different now, Mrs. Carlton. Why won't you understand? We want our son to be fine and straight and strong and David is going to be a cripple."

"But, Mrs. Roberts, you just can't do this," he heard Mrs. Carlton protest. "David is a fine boy. Can't you imagine what this awful thing you are planning will do to him? Why if he'd gotten polio next month instead of three months ago, you'd already have adopted him. He would have been your son."

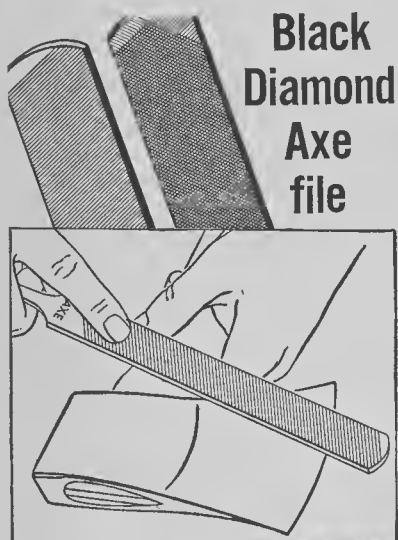
"Well, thank goodness, he isn't," the crisp tones of Mrs. Roberts answered.

"I would never have believed such people as you exist," Mrs. Carlton had replied sadly. "Why, you're supposed to be Christian people. How can you be so cruel? David's a fine good boy, and a lame leg doesn't make any

by **MARY H. MORSE**

(Please turn to page 65)

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Why Don't They Like Intermediate Wheatgrass?

ONE of the most common fiction plots is the story of the good guy who is hampered by an anti-social twin brother. Plants have their "look-alikes" too—if one is an important forage species and the other a noxious weed, the plot thickens. Such is the case with intermediate wheatgrass (*agropyron intermedium*), a highly palatable forage, shunned by many because of its close resemblance to a notorious relative, *agropyron repens*, alias couchgrass, quackgrass, and a host of other names—many of them unprintable.

Ask most farmers or ranchers about intermediate wheatgrass and you'll find either they aren't familiar with it, or they've heard so many bad reports about the grass they are leery about growing any. Seed inspectors are a hundred or so degrees short of being enthusiastic about it—some have been known to approach the boiling point. On the other hand, leading range and pasture authorities say that an intermediate wheatgrass-alfalfa mixture is the best crop known to date for irrigated pastures. Even at twice the price, the grass is replacing brome in many sectors of the United States, and some growers are making money with it. To top it all, the consumer (in this case, the cattle population) loves the stuff.

Intermediate wheatgrass was introduced into Canada a few years ago, and hasn't yet come into wide-scale use. It's a fairly long-lived, creeping rooted perennial which forms a tough sod. With adequate moisture, plants grow from three to five feet tall and, in general, they will thrive wherever brome grass thrives. The seed is larger than that of brome (resembling a small oat), and is readily seeded through a common seed drill. Although the plant grows vigorously, it has acquired the reputation of a poor seed producer because of sterility in the species, but newer varieties now released, or on the way, promise to correct this. Most of the resistance to

the grass, however, arises from its close resemblance to couchgrass.

"If you grow intermediate wheatgrass for seed," states C. Aubrey Weir, former District Supervisor, Plant Products Division, Calgary, "you're liable to get hard looks from a seed inspector when you ask for a pedigree on the basis of a field inspection. Young plants in the field are hard to distinguish from couchgrass and it's almost impossible to tell the difference between the seeds."

INTERMEDIATE wheatgrass got off to an unfortunate start in one sector of the prairies through no fault of its own. Although it's known to be a "long season" grass, late in setting seed, it was released to certain growers for reproduction, regardless of location. Some were too far north for the plants to mature properly during the growing season. In a few cases, where couchgrass was abundant in the area, the seed crop became contaminated with couchgrass seed, which didn't help its reputation. Now that more is known about it, intermediate wheatgrass will probably take its rightful place in the forage crop field.

What is that place? J. B. Campbell, internationally known pasture authority, says: "Under dryland conditions, it definitely won't stand as close

A. S. Erickson of
Ovanda, Mont.,
says intermediate
wheatgrass is
one of his top
money-makers.



grazing as crested wheatgrass, but we recommend intermediate wheatgrass with alfalfa for irrigated pasture above any crop we've tested to date. Steers are gaining at the rate of over 2 pounds a day on this combination. There's even a possibility that the grass's palatability is encouraging our experimental animals to eat beyond their energy requirements."

Dr. Dave Heinrichs, forage crop head, Swift Current Experimental Farm, puts it this way, "I would say intermediate wheatgrass has a definite place as a forage grass on the prairies. It has consistently yielded more than other grasses with alfalfa—probably because it's less competitive, and doesn't crowd the alfalfa out. The grass does well in the Northern Plains prairie area, and is replacing brome in certain regions of the States, such as at higher elevations in the Inter-mountain sectors."

What about drought resistance? Under certain conditions it may be more drought resistant than brome, but not in the plains area of the prairies. It's also a "cool season" grass, best suited to areas where moisture conditions are favorable, such as the park belt, or the foothills of Alberta. In other words, it wouldn't do well where drought and heat went together.

How does it stack up as a hay or pasture species? Although the feed value of intermediate wheatgrass compares favorably with that of crested wheatgrass at all stages, it has a lower protein content than brome or Russian wild rye. It makes good summer pasture because of its rapid growth, but is not as good as some grasses for fall pasture. The tall growing habit of intermediate wheatgrass makes it an excellent hay grass, and, in mixture with alfalfa, it will outyield any other species. Although it is shorter-lived than some of the others, intermediate wheatgrass is especially valuable in mixtures because it enables a new pasture to obtain heavy production during the first three years.

Varno Westersund of Herronton, Alta., says he can vouch for the grass's rapid growth during the first year or two of establishment. Varno, who specializes in forage seed, laid



This intermediate wheatgrass choked out wild oats, survived a hailstorm, and still ran 400 pounds of seed to the acre on Varno Westersund's farm.

[Guide photos]

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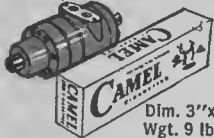
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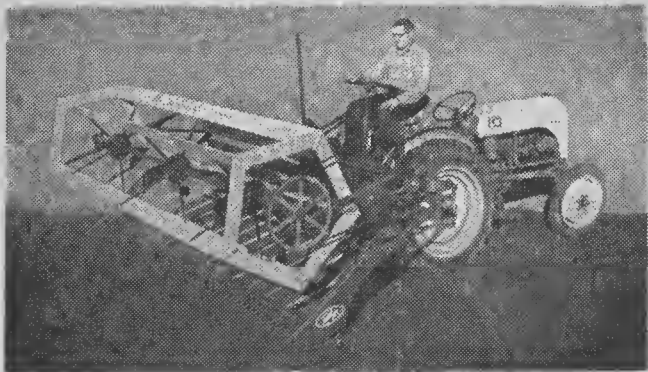
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REGINA

SASKATCHEWAN

down two fields of crested wheatgrass, and one of intermediate wheatgrass in June 1956—side by side, on identical land. Both were seeded on the same day, and both received a treatment of Nitroprills at 100 pounds to the acre. By next summer, it looked like Varno (who is also president of the Alberta Flying Farmers) was going to have to take to the air to see over his intermediate wheatgrass, while the crested wheat was barely knee high, and growth was spotty.

Rainfall at the Westersund farm for the 1956 growing season was: May, .275; June, 5.40; and July, 1.60 inches—for 1957, it was: May, .90; June, 4.20; and July, 1.50 inches. In 1956 there were fewer, but bigger rains; on the other hand, the 1957 season was cooler, and it rained more often, but only small amounts fell each time.

When a hailstorm hit the crops in 1957, the intermediate wheatgrass recovered well, and the crested wheat didn't.

Just how well the former recovered can be judged by the 1957 seed crop, which ran about 400 lb. to the acre. Although, farther out on the plains, yields have been reported at 175, 200, to 300 lb., and even as low as 75 lb., per acre. But intermediate wheatgrass has turned out so well for Varno he is sowing additional acres with his eye on increased markets in the U.S.A.

A western United States seed firm reports that intermediate wheatgrass has cut into brome seed sales by 33 per cent. It would appear that stockmen are beginning to realize that this fast-growing, heavy producer has real potential, in spite of its known limitations.—C.V.F. V



Rural Route Letter

Hi Folks:

One thing farmers and politicians have in common is the need to mend their fences. The farmer aims to keep the bull in so his neighbor won't complain, and the politician has to let the bull out so the voters won't complain. But in both cases, if a man does a real good job he won't have to do it nearly as often.

This year I figure to re-fence my top pasture so I can turn the stock on it as soon as the grass gets strong. Seems only a year or so since the last time I put new posts in, but quite a few are going around the bottom. Last September a chickadee leaned against one of 'em and it wobbled so badly I was scared it would fall over.

That's why I made up my mind to do the job right this time. By "right," I mean put in treated fence posts. 'Course, there again I come up against a bit of a problem. If I buy a couple of hundred treated posts at, say, 60 cents apiece, it's going to take some money. Also, the stack of posts I cut from my woodlot last year would all be wasted.

As I could see it, there was only one answer. I'd have to get some of that Penta stuff, or maybe a barrel of creosote, and soak my own. That wouldn't be as good as having 'em pressure treated, of course, but it'd be better than not treating 'em at all. So I went to town to see our local Agriculturist. He told me if I mixed a gallon of Penta with 10 gallons of diesel oil, I could soak 55 posts at a cost of about 10 cents each. That was just dandy as far as it went, but I was going to need a pretty big tank for this job, unless I wanted to spend the rest of the year dipping posts one or two at a time.

It was while I was bogged down with figures on the costs of a concrete dip tank as compared to one made of planks, that Ted Corbett walked in on me.

"Knew a fella over Deep Creek way who used to sit around frowning like that," he observed. "Keeled over dead as a door nail when he was 37. That's one of the chances a man takes when he starts keeping books."

"For your information, I don't happen to be working on my books," I retorted. "I'm just figuring out costs on a little building project I'm planning for this spring." And I told him what I had in mind.

"And you're always preaching to me about using modern methods," he sighed, shaking his head sadly.

"What do you mean by that?"

"All such hard work and expense is old fashioned, that's what I mean," he retorted. "It went out with the horse and buggy."

I could've said hard work was old fashioned with the Corbett family long before the horse and buggy was invented, but I waited for him to go on.

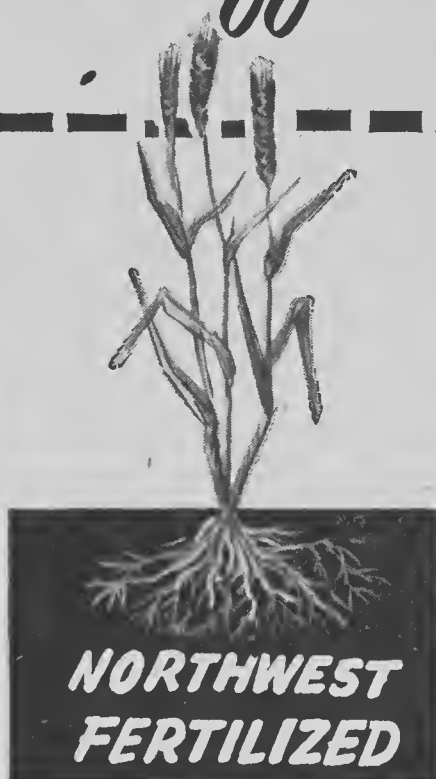
"You just put your scoop on the tractor," he said, giving me the benefit of that superior grin, "dig yourself a hole big enough to take as many posts as you need, then line the bottom with a sheet of that heavy plastic you use to cover your haystack, and pour in your mixture. Now, how does that idea sound to you?"

I was darn sure he didn't think it up himself, but I had to admit it sounded pretty good.

Yours,

PETE WILLIAMS. V

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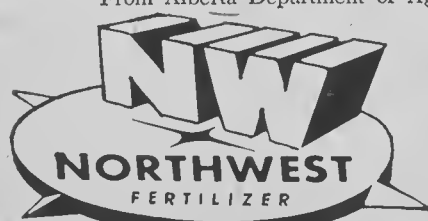
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Average Wheat Yield Increases on Summerfallow in Alberta, 1941-1955

CROP	No. OF TESTS	Rates of 11-48-0 per acre	
		Increase in Yield Bushels per Acre	
		25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Black and Black Transition (Central Alberta)	63	5.7	7.9
Dark Brown and Thin Black	86	6.9	9.3
Average for 149		6.4	8.7

From Alberta Department of Agriculture "Fertilizers in Alberta", 1956



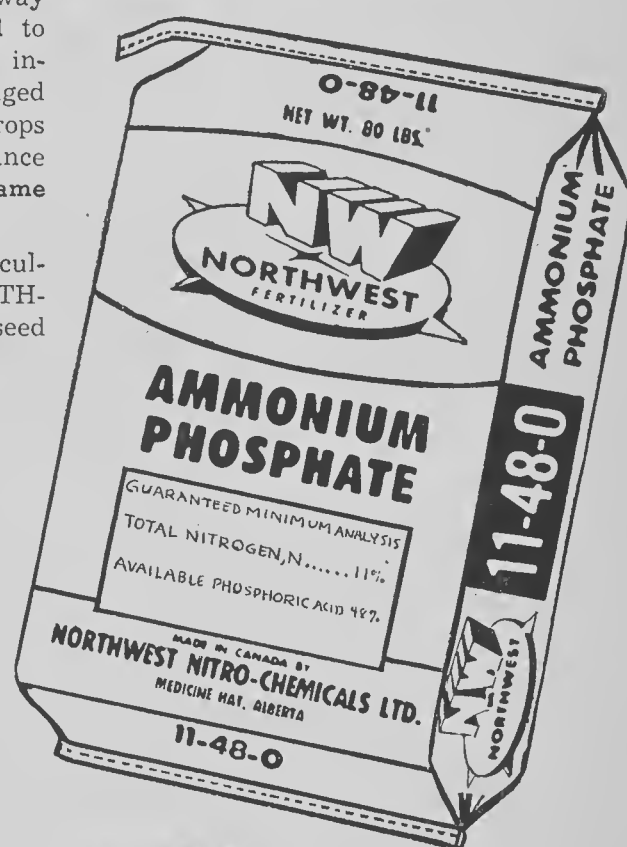
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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

FARM BODIES URGE CHANGES IN STABILIZATION BILL

The Government's Agricultural Price Stabilization Bill continued to receive the concentrated attention of representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council during January. Requests to amend the bill were made by both groups. In general, they expressed dissatisfaction with the legislation on the grounds that it gave no definite assurance that the farmers' income position would be improved.

The line of reasoning and the recommendations to amend the bill, which were placed before the Minister of Agriculture and the Members of Parliament, are summarized below.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture emphasized in its discussions that, while the bill contained important features which were in line with CFA policies, it did not provide an official formula of the parity type—a formula that would express the posi-

tion of farm prices in relation to the costs of goods and services bought by farmers. The CFA urged the Government to include such a formula in the legislation.

The formula in the new bill provides for a moving average of recent prices, which is to be used as a guide in establishing price supports. The CFA maintained this formula bears no relationship to the farmers' parity position in the economy. It pointed out that the basic prices established by the moving average formula decline as long as a trend to lower farm prices persists, even though farm costs may be relatively high and going higher.

The Government has said that the use of the parity formula, such as the one proposed by the CFA, would tend to rigid price supports and unmanageable surpluses. The CFA does not accept this viewpoint. The CFA policy calls for a minimum guarantee related

to a parity formula, but, above this guarantee provides for what it believes to be adequate flexibility.

Other major points of CFA policy on price supports were reviewed with the Minister of Agriculture, and in separate meetings with caucus groups of Conservative, Liberal, CCF and Social Credit members of Parliament. These were presented in last month's issue of The Country Guide.

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council made representations to Agriculture Minister Harkness on the stabilization bill. In a foreword to its recommendations, the IFUC stressed two points in particular. It urged that, in the interests of establishing a lasting peace, concentrated efforts be made on the international level to form an organization through which the potential productivity of Canada and other countries could be mobilized to meet the need for food in under-developed countries. The IFUC also expressed disappointment that the Government was continuing to look upon surplus commodities as the outcome of high prices, when, in fact, the present surpluses in Canada have been created in a period of unreasonably low prices—a period in which farmers have had to produce to the maximum of their ability in an effort to maintain their farms. The IFUC charged that the stabilization bill gave ample recognition to the view that prices must be maintained at a low level in order to discourage higher production. It thought that this would only serve to aggravate an already impossible situation.

The IFUC requested that the legislation provide for the following:

- Guaranteed prices for agricultural commodities based on the average cost of production.

- Support prices for agricultural commodities to be established by the Agricultural Stabilization Board on a regional basis, and that such prices be the guaranteed prices for a prescribed period.

- Support prices established at sufficiently high levels to assure that consumers pay more than disaster prices, but not so high as to cause the government to accumulate large surpluses.

- Differences between average market prices and the guaranteed prices to be paid directly to producers by designated agencies from the funds of the Agricultural Stabilization Board.

- Prescribed periods for price guarantees of not less than 12 months, and longer than this for those commodities with longer production cycles.

- Total amounts paid to producers in the form of deficiency payments to be limited so as not to encourage corporation farms.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union presented its annual brief to the Saskatchewan Government. SFU President, Alf Gleave, stated that a combination of credit and investment programs, marketing and pricing policies, deficiency payments and crop insurance, and a program of education, would all be needed if agriculture was to obtain parity of income. (Please turn to page 62)

SOME FIGURES ON PARITY PRICES BASIS
CFA FORMULA AND BASIC PRICES IN NEW PRICE STABILIZATION BILL

Commodity	Base Price (1958)		Parity Prices (CFA Formula)			
			For 1958			
	10-year moving average (3)		3-year moving average (2)			
	100%	80%	100%	80%	100%	70%
B1 Hogs, Toronto	\$26.95	\$21.56	\$29.09	\$23.27	\$33.58	\$23.50
Butter, Montreal .....	.59.6	.47.7	.62.0	.49.6	.71.6	.50.1
Eggs, A Large, Montreal .....	.56.0	.44.8	.56.8	.45.4	.65.6	.45.9
Cheese No. 1, Toronto .....	.34.8	.27.8	.33.2	.26.6	.38.3	.26.8
Good Steers, Toronto	19.13	15.30	21.80	17.44	25.17	17.62
Ontario Winter Wheat (farm price)	1.43	1.14	1.77	1.42	1.91	1.34
Wheat, No. 1 Nor. (1) Fort William	1.69	1.35	1.75	1.40	1.98	1.39

- (1) (For comparison—not covered in bill)
(2) Originally proposed
(3) As provided in amended bill

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Renovated barn has lightened the load on this P.E.I. farm

One Man Handles 500 Hogs Working Only a 5-Day Week

THERE is a home-designed barn incorporating so many labor-saving ideas that one man, working only 5 days a week can handle 500 pigs. The owner is C. J. Fraser, of Montague, P.E.I. What is more, he also has a feed mill and livestock trucking business.

His records show that since he went into the swine business in 1954, he has never sold a lot of pigs that didn't pay for all of the costs marked against them, and return him a profit as well. So enthusiastic is he about the prospect for pigs, that last spring he quadrupled the capacity of his barn. Despite the outlook for hog prices, he is convinced that his pig feeding business can continue to show a profit. As a result, he intends to get rid of his other business and devote all of his time to the farm.

When Mr. Fraser built his original barn four years ago, he divided it into four pens, each of which handled 30 pigs. Last spring, he tore out the walls, knocked doorways through the three-feet-high concrete founda-

tion, and extended the building on three sides.

His goal was not a cheap pigpen. He wanted one in which he could maintain the pigs in a clean, comfortable and healthy condition, with very little work.

He insulated the walls and ceiling, and installed forced air ventilation and concrete floors. Most important of all, he set up cleaning and feeding systems to lighten the labor load.

An endless-chain mechanical gutter cleaner was laid into the concrete floor, along one edge of each pen. He has observed that if the remaining area of each pen is kept well bedded, the pigs will respond by leaving their droppings right in the open gutter. His hired man can take about three spreader loads of manure out of the building each day without putting his hand to a shovel.

For feeding, he built an elevator just inside the front door, so that when bagged feed is delivered, it goes directly to the feed room above. There are self-feeders in each pen, but to

expand their capacity, he extended each one by means of a plywood chute to the feed room above. Feed is dumped into the hoppers, which will not need to be refilled for at least two days.

These arrangements for cleaning and feeding, make it possible for his hired man to take two days off every week.

DISEASE has not been a problem, although he buys every pig he feeds. He attributes this to his attention to cleanliness. As additional precaution, every pig is wormed within two or three days of arrival on the farm, and he quickly administers antibiotics and other drugs at the first sign of trouble. Each pig gets 50 pounds of good starter on arrival too, no matter how big and sturdy it is.

A complete set of records reveals the story of his business. They show that more than 900 pigs shipped in the past three years have gone to market after eating an average of 632 pounds of feed each in four months. Seventy-one per cent of them graded A on the rail. He is a stickler for shipping the hogs on time, weighing them weekly as they near market size, and shipping everything that goes 192 pounds or more.

When Mr. Fraser, who was raised on the farm he presently holds, returns to the farm to devote all of his time to hogs, he plans to make one other major move. He wants to establish a sow herd and raise his own feeders, so that every weaner going into his feeding pens will be sturdy and healthy, and able to turn feed into pork more efficiently than ever. V

Hog feed is dumped straight from truck onto the elevator in his barn.



[Guide photo]

Here's Canada's best manure handling team-- Farmhand's 6-ton "Power-Box" and F-11 Loader!

THIS FARMHAND TEAM of manure-handling implements takes the time and hard work out of "big job" spreading. It's the perfect combination of the nation's *biggest spreader*, the 6-ton "Power-Box", and the *best manure loader* on the market, the Farmhand F-11. And famous Farmhand quality means top performance at lowest cost year after year.



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3500 LB. LIFT CAPACITY is only one of the Farmhand F-11's many important features. You'll like, too, the double-acting lift and tilt cylinders, the new plug-on hydraulic pump and the 17-ft. reach. The F-11 mounts on most 2, 3 and 4-plow tractors. Full line of attachments includes Hay Basket, Grapple Fork, Scoops and Rock Picker.

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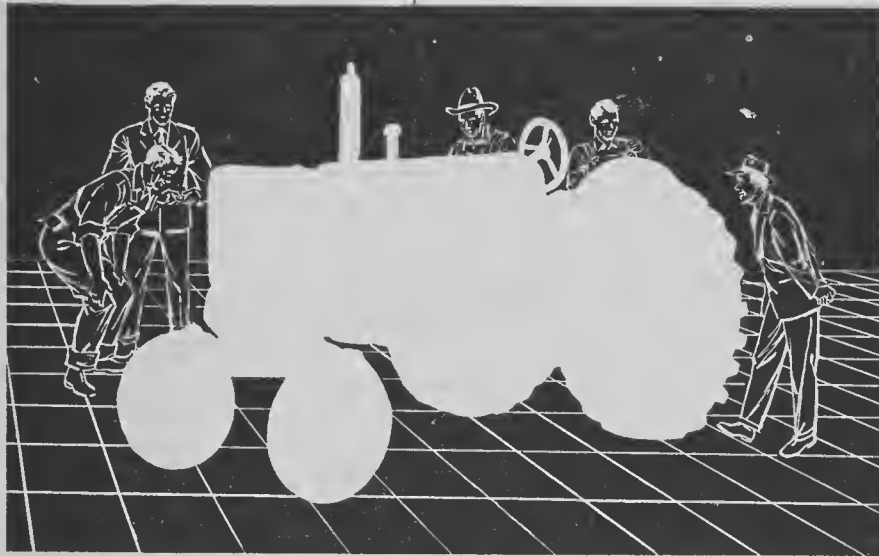
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For a Conditioner: Feed two tablespoons daily mixed with the regular feed to animals that are run down and in need of a conditioner. Victoria Cattle Vitalizer aids the kidneys and liver to function normally. Continue feeding until a normal condition is restored.

For Digestive Troubles: Feed two tablespoons per animal twice daily mixed with a good ration until the animals are restored to a satisfactory normal and productive condition.

VICTORIA VITALIZER can be fed in three ways

HAND FEEDING on the grain ration or silage, using the handy measuring cup enclosed in each bag. See the feeding instructions on the bag for quantities to be fed.

FREE ACCESS by placing the mixture in a suitable covered self-feeder.

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LIVESTOCK

Livestock Need A Good Forage Program

THE relation between forage crops and livestock is obvious, but it is not always realized how much a profitable livestock enterprise depends on a planned forage program.

There was some doubt as to whether John Williamson could grow forage successfully on the clay soil just east of Indian Head, Sask. But he was determined to try it, and it worked.

"I just put in a brome-alfalfa mixture and up it came," he says. "Now I get a first cut of 3,000 bales off 80 acres in July, and usually a second cut of about 1,000 bales in September, if the season's not too dry. What's more, the alfalfa is doing my soil a bit of good."

He makes it sound more like luck than good management, but he's a good enough manager to make sure that he doesn't make his first cut too close for the second growth to stand a chance. He also had the foresight to realize last summer that it was the fourth year that his 80 acres had been producing forage, and that he would need to break it up and reseed it after the season. Meanwhile, he had seeded another 80 acres with the same mixture in 1956, so that would be ready to keep up his supplies.

Like a good many grain farmers, John Williamson has found that wheat quotas by themselves are not sufficient to provide him and his family with a

good living. So he feeds some Herefords, and has also started a small dairy herd. But there is another problem, and that is the shortage of hired help on account of the attraction of labor to pipeline construction. Consequently, he is cutting down his chores as far as he can.

For winter, he has a feedlot with a high board fence. There are sheds at one end, closed on the north side, but open on the south into the feedlot. In the center of the lot he has built a giant self-feeder, capable of holding 2,000 bales of hay. He also puts about 60 six-month-old calves in his barn during the winter. There he has built partitions on either side, with V-shaped openings cut into them to allow the calves to reach in for hay, which is stacked behind the partitions. There is a wide central alley for the calves, and plenty of storage space for the hay.

Mr. Williamson used a forage harvester for the first time in 1957, and is very pleased with the way he, and one other man, can put up the forage from 80 acres in 21 hours. He leaves it in the swath to cure before harvesting it. In addition, there is hay from some more acres he has in the Qu'Appelle Valley, 10 miles northeast of the home farm. So he has plenty for his current needs, and is able to build up a reserve in case he should strike a bad year or two. V

N.S. Farmers Like Community Pastures

FOR a long time, the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture has been encouraging farmers who want to go into beef production. This encouragement took the form of active assistance when the first community pasture east of Manudie, Cumberland County.

On arrival at the community pasture, cattle are unloaded into a corral, and then taken to the mobile scales and weighed. All are ear-tagged for identification and are turned loose to feed. If a farmer desires, he may take advantage of several extra services. These include dehorning, branding and castrating. If an animal is to receive any of these services, it is herded into a "squeeze" box, which holds it while the work is being done by specialists.

There is an abundance of grass at the pasture. It has been fertilized with superphosphate at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre. In addition, some 65 acres were sown with a mixture of alfalfa, timothy and orchard grass. Other fields were planted with alsike, ladino and red clover.

The field crop division of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture is running a series of tests to ascertain the rate of growth and production of the seed mixture and the effects of the fertilizer. These tests are being con-

ducted on spots that have been caged in different sections of the field. There are 30 of these wire cages, and when the results are evaluated, another 60 to 75 acres will be seeded with the mixtures.

The pasture has an ample water supply. Besides the numerous streams flowing through it, there is a large pond that is fed by an underground spring. This pond maintains a depth of nine feet at all times. A windmill is used to pump the water into troughs that are placed at various spots throughout the pasture.

It costs a farmer approximately \$9.50 a head to use the community pasture at Manudie. For this he gets the use of some of the best marshland in Nova Scotia, and at the same time frees his own farm acres for growing crops. Cattle are sprayed periodically, and gain around 200 pounds during the summer months. All the farmers using the pasture are well satisfied with results. Indeed, they are so enthusiastic about the project that the government plans to increase the pasture by another 1,000 acres.

F. Waldo Walsh, deputy minister of agriculture, has said that most of the meat Nova Scotia imports could be produced in the province. Nova Scotia at present annually spends \$15 million for meats imported from other parts of Canada.—G.L. V



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LIVESTOCK

Many Uses for Domestic Rabbits

THE offal from killed rabbits is well known for its value as a fertilizer and animal feed. Two new Canadians believe this can become part of an important industry in Nova Scotia. Edward Wohlmuth of Austria, and Gunther Haas of Germany, have set up a 48-acre farm on the main highway near Kentville, N.S., and have

begun the Nova Scotia Domestic Rabbit Distributors Limited. The first year's goal was one million pounds of rabbit meat to be distributed through the Canadian market, as well as the European.

This new industry will be the first of its kind set up in the province. Attempts to raise rabbits in the past have only been for feed and fur purposes. The Department of Industry operates a farm at Folly Lake, but the rabbits raised are angora, and its fur

product is sold to the textile industry. The rabbits raised on the Kentville farm are Giant Chinchilla, a species which, besides providing meat, will also furnish the fur manufacturers with a pelt very much in demand.

The new company sells only the hind half of the rabbit in a frozen form for immediate sale to market shoppers. The front end is for canned meat, and for sale to a national meat packer for rabbit pie. The meat of the domestic rabbit is very much in demand by Europeans living in Canada now, and the company will aim its product for this market and for ex-

port to Europe. It is expected 150,000 rabbits will be raised on the Annapolis Valley farm each year.

Another product derived from the rabbit is manure, and marketing of this is planned in view of the shortage of fertilizer on local markets. Feed for the rabbits, which consists of oats and grasses, will be considerably more than can be produced on the farm itself and this will benefit farmers in the neighborhood, as it gives them a market for these crops.—D.I.S. V



FEEDLOT INTERVIEW WITH THE McCARGAR BROTHERS, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

"25% more profit than before 'Stilbosol'"

McCargar brothers run 2,500 cattle through their feedlots a year. "Our cattle seem to go through our lots faster since we've included 'Stilbosol' in the ration," says veteran feeder Donald McCargar.

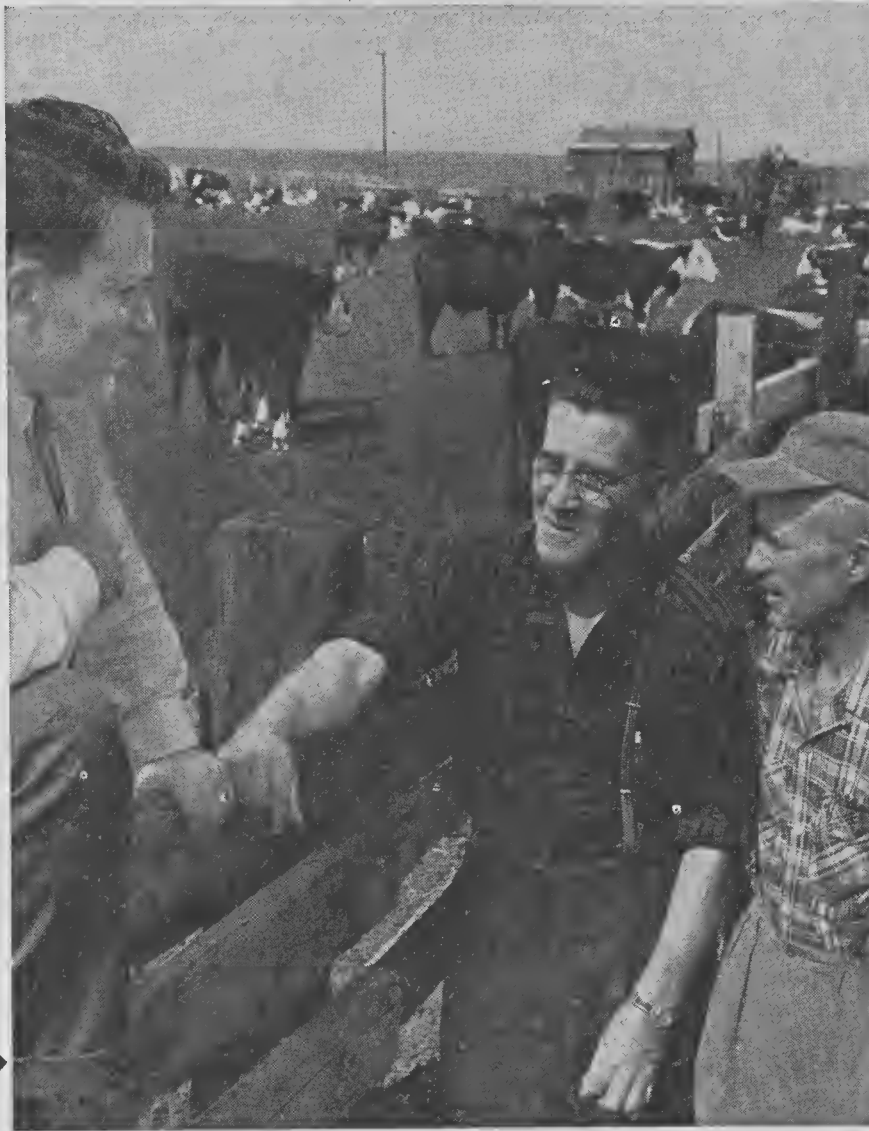
by Eugene S. Hahnel

Near Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, is a modern cattle feeding operation that works like an assembly line. The McCargar brothers have cattle going in and out of their feedlots all year long. The cattle go in weighing between 700 and 1000 pounds, leave for market weighing 1150 to 1300 pounds.

Cattle feeders since 1949, the McCargars quickly saw the effects of including the new beef gain booster, 'Stilbosol,' in their rations. Donald put it this way: "We're well satisfied with the way our cattle gain and finish on 'Stilbosol.' We figure we probably make about 25% more profit above feed costs than we did before feeding supplements with 'Stilbosol.' The cattle are quieter, grade as good as ever, and seem to go through the lots faster."

The McCargars use a fattening ration of wheat, screenings, and a 32% 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplement. When their cattle hit full feed each animal eats about 30 pounds a day. They also get 4 pounds of wheat straw per head per day.

Donald McCargar (right) tells about his excellent results with 'Stilbosol' to Andy J. Bunn, manufacturer's feed department manager, and John Shepherd, livestock buyer. McCargar keeps accurate records.



Donald McCargar checks to see that feed flows freely in his self-feeders. Keeping bunks full helps his cattle gain 2 lbs. per head per day with a profit.



Once a week the McCargars fill these self-feeders. In addition to saving labor, they believe that their cattle do better when self fed.

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Stilbosol

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'Stilbasol' is Eli Lilly and Company's trademark for Diethylstilbestrol Premix which is manufactured and sold under exclusive license granted by Iowa State College Research Foundation, Inc., under its U. S. Patent No. 2751303.

Feeding Pregnant Beef Cows

IF grass silage is of good quality and the moisture content is less than 80 per cent, pregnant beef cows can be wintered on it satisfactorily. A three-year trial at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was conducted with three different rations for comparison.

One group of pregnant cows was fed grass silage alone, a second received grass silage and hay, and a third had corn silage and hay. Both the hay and grass silage were a mixture of legumes and grasses. Rations were adjusted so that each group received the same amount of dry matter daily.

Cows receiving grass silage consumed 79 lb. per head per day, and lost 26 lb. up to calving, a period of 126 days. Those on grass silage and hay consumed 40 and 10 lb. respectively, and lost 28 lb. The consumption of corn silage and hay was 42 and 10 lb. respectively, and the cows were able to maintain their weight.

The loss in weight had no apparent effect on calves, which were of the same quality and weight on the three rations. Furthermore, the average daily gain of the calves was the same for all groups during nursing. Cows had regained their weights when they were weighed in the following fall.

It was concluded that the losses in weight suffered by cows were unimportant, and milk production was maintained at a level to provide for normal calf growth. Cows on grass silage should be fed all they will eat, either by hand-feeding twice a day, or by self-feeding. They will eat some of the fresh straw used for bedding, but this is probably due to a desire for dry feed rather than a deficiency in feed. V

No Charge For Vaccination

IT is hard to see why some Ontario cattle breeders have failed to have all their female calves vaccinated against brucellosis, according to W. P. Watson, provincial livestock commissioner. He points out that the Ontario Government bears the cost of the veterinarians' services and of the vaccine. All the owner has to do is to notify the veterinarian that he has calves within the prescribed ages, and it is up to the veterinarian to see that the animals are vaccinated.

The regulations state that all female calves must be vaccinated between the ages of 4 and 11 months, but it is the owner's responsibility to make the arrangements. If he is likely to sell stock for export, the calves should be vaccinated between 6 and 8 months. V

LIVESTOCK

Grain Surplus Stimulates Hog Business



[Guide photos]

The one-year-old boar, seen on the left with August Lewichew, was from an outstanding sire, Scott Lad 8K. Right: A spring litter at two months old.

ONE effect of the grain surplus has been an increase in the demand for hogs for breeding, in an effort to convert the grain piles into cash.

August Lewichew of Summerberry, Sask., says: "The market for my pure-bred Yorkshires was good in 1956, but it appeared to be even better last year." He and his father have five quarter-sections and grow oats and wheat, which they feed in a half-and-half mixture to their hogs. If there's a delivery quota for their grain, it means extra income for them, but they make their living mainly by selling A.R. breeding stock.

August doesn't know exactly how much grain he has stored on his farm, and it doesn't bother him particularly. He thinks it better to have grain than to be without it, as he was in the 30's.

There were 8 breeding sows on the farm last spring, and he was

adding another 8 during the year. Each sow has two litters a year, and four pigs from each litter are sent to the University of Saskatchewan for A.R. testing.

Good quality stock, backed by Advance Registry tests, appear to sell themselves these days, and the Yorkshires from the Lewichew farm are no exception. Sows, gilts and young boars sell readily at the spring and fall sales, if they get there, but a lot of them are snapped up by farmers calling at the farm. For those who like the customer to come to them, it's worth noting that August Lewichew has put up a large sign, which is easily visible from the Trans-Canada Highway. He claims that this persuades a large number of farmers to turn into his yard.

In spite of this seller's market, he is very strict with his culling. It pays to be particular in the purebred business, he says.—R.C.

Large-Scale Test with Cattle

CATTLEMEN in B.C. are co-operating with officials of the Federal and provincial departments of agriculture in a large-scale test of systemic insecticides, which involves about 2,000 animals living under natural ranch conditions. Answers are being sought to two important questions: (1) What method of application is most effective—to have the animal swallow a bolus containing the systemic, to have the stuff sprayed on, or to incorporate it in the animal's feed? and (2) Does it pay a rancher to treat his animals with a systemic insecticide—does the money come back to him in reduced animal losses or added pounds?

The tests are being run on regular B.C. ranches, and the main target is the warble fly. One experiment involves treating the entire herd of an isolated ranch to see if the warbles can be greatly reduced, or even eliminated entirely. Another, consists of treating half of a herd which is warble infested to find out how long it takes the untreated animals to re-

infest the treated ones. A performance tested herd is also being treated, and these animals will be examined right through to the slaughter house.

Because the systemics now in use have a short-lived effect, and cover a narrow range of insects, researchers are working toward a "broad spectrum" insecticide, preferably one which can be applied within the usual pattern of animal handling.

Bull Quality

TO maintain herd performance, use a sire (by either natural or artificial breeding) that is at least as high in quality as the best females in your herd. Make sure the bull has been tested for fertility, and check his feet each spring before turning him out.

Watch Your Calf Crop

HAVE cows tested for pregnancy, and cull those that failed to conceive. The following fall cull cows which weaned calves of poor type, or in poor condition. Save the good, growthy heifers out of good cows for herd replacements.

Now, get completely automatic harvesting at $\frac{1}{3}$ the cost of the baler method!

The McKee 'One-Man' SHREDDER HARVESTER

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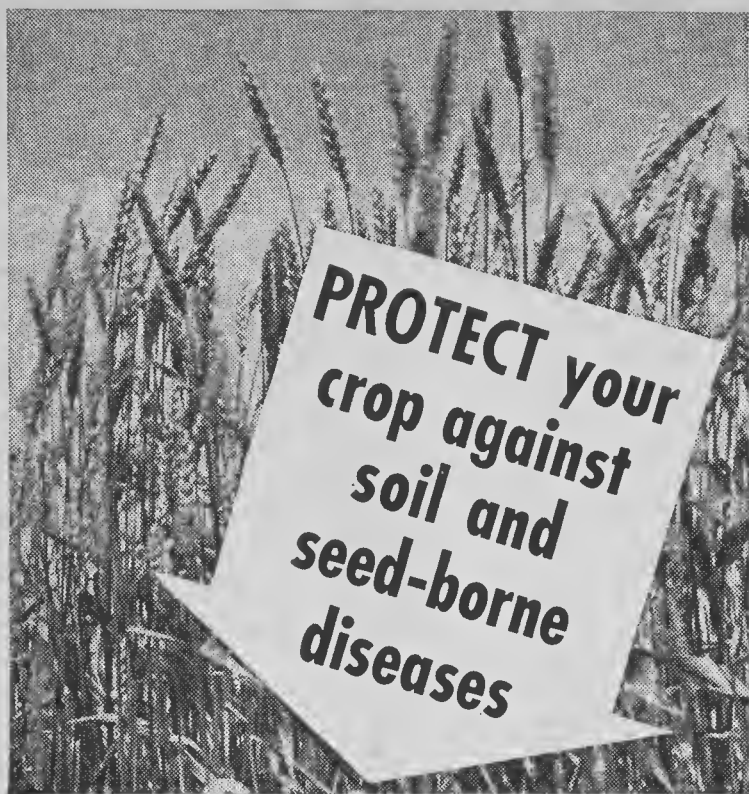
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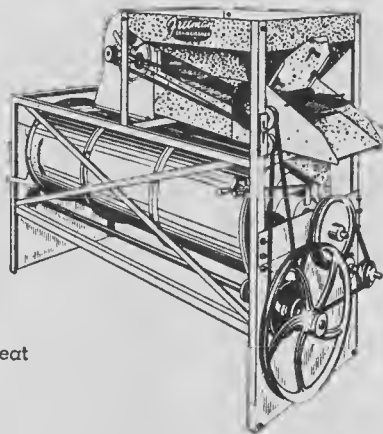
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Wheat into Winter Coats



[Guide photo]
Ray Scheltens holding some mink kits.

CONVERTING wheat into meat via the feedlot is an old story these days, but Ray and Eva Scheltens have given the story a different twist. They convert surplus grain into fur coats.

The Scheltens have a mink farm at Lac la Biche in northeastern Alberta, where they have lived for 20 years. They first moved into the area because of the plentiful supply of fish in the lake, but soon found the supply wasn't

stable enough for quantity mink production. Today, they ship in carloads of whole fish from the B.C. coast.

In an average year Ray breeds about 2,200 of the agile fur bearers—mostly of the mutation variety, for special color combinations. Daily rations for the animals consist of meat scraps (packinghouse by-products), fish, and wheat, ground up hamburger style—the wheat amounts to 40 per cent of the ration. Pen rows at the Scheltens' farm are spaced so Ray can drive through with a tractor and trailer, mechanically depositing the feed through a hose onto the wire roof of each cage, much the same as a silage unloader in a cattle feedlot.

At the present time, each animal obtains its drinking water from a small, hand-filled can hooked to the side of the cage, which means a lot of work for the operator. Float-controlled automatic troughs are out because the mink will splash in them and stain their fur. The Scheltens are thinking of installing new zerk-type drinking devices in each cage, which the animals can nuzzle, causing water to flow like a drinking fountain.

Hardest work at the farm comes when pelting time arrives (the end of November). The hides are stretched, dried, and shipped untreated to the Hudson's Bay fur depot at Lac la Biche—an institution that has been in operation since the early fur trading days of the last century. V



Mastitis and Milking Machines

MASTITIS is expensive to treat, and there is an additional loss through damage to valuable cows and heifers. It has been the cause of removing far too many good cows from the milking line before they have reached maturity and can give their best.

A simple definition of mastitis, given by the Ontario Veterinary College, is the inflammation of the udder through any cause. Usually there are visible changes in the milk, but not always.

Research at OVC has shown that care and maintenance of the milking machine will help to control the

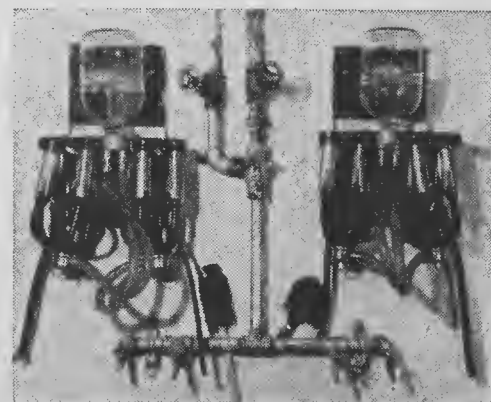
disease. If a machine is functioning properly, its action is more like that of a nursing calf than the hand-milking method is. If the machine is faulty, it becomes a very common cause of mastitis by injuring the udder. V

Bacteria in Teat-Cup Assemblies

MILK is composed of almost all of the elements suitable for the nutrition of young and adult human beings, but it can also nourish other forms of life, including bacteria that are suspended in the air and settle on every surface. This has been said by Dr. R. H. Wallace of the Department of Bacteriology, Macdonald College, Que., to emphasize the need for cleanliness and sanitary practices in handling milk.

Dr. Wallace has been testing the effect of various solutions of lye on bacteria in the teat-cup assemblies of milking machines. He used three different concentrations on five succes-

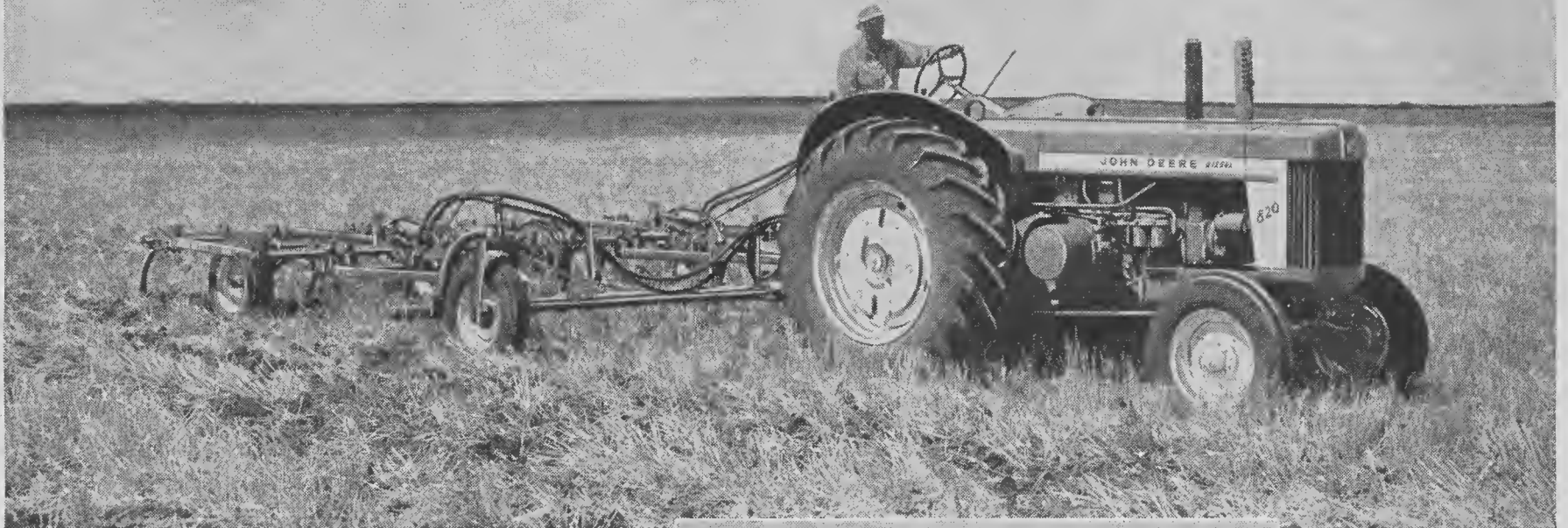
Teat-cup assemblies set up for bacteria test.



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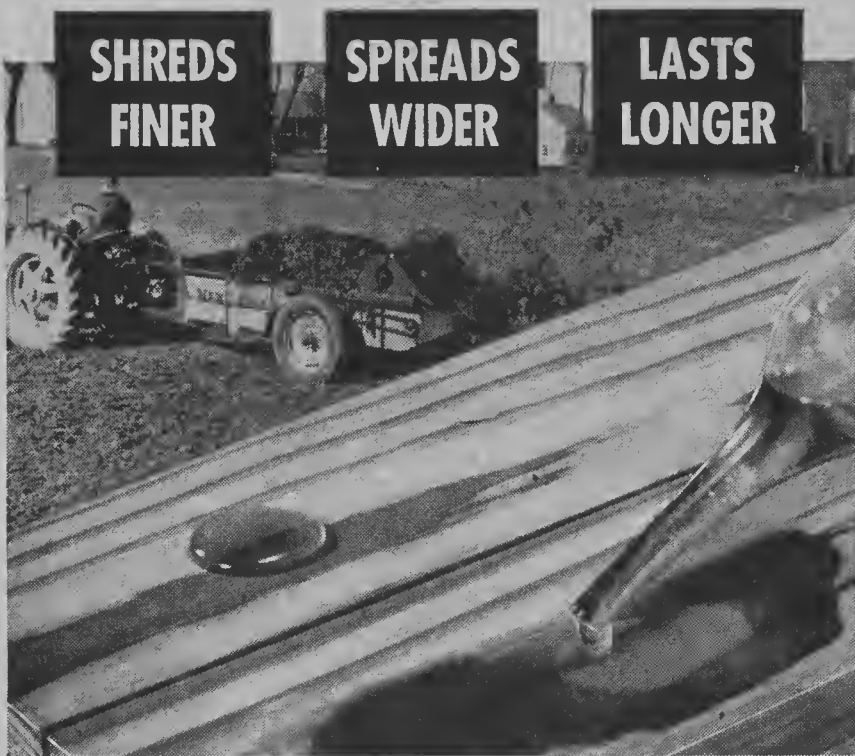
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DAIRYING

sive days, filling the teat-cup assemblies with the lye solutions after each milking. Before the next milking, he took the assemblies from the rack and drained them, filled them with water from a tap, and then took some of the water from each to be tested in the laboratory.

He found that there were more than 500,000 bacteria per milliliter when water alone was used to rinse assemblies; over 60,000 bacteria after 0.5 per cent lye solution; up to 399 with 0.7 per cent lye; and 130 to 150 bacteria after 1 per cent lye solution.

On the basis of these tests, Dr. Wallace suggests that if a lye solution is to be used for cleaning teat-cup assemblies, the solution should be maintained at 1 per cent for maximum efficiency. It is prepared by dissolving four tablespoons of lye in a gallon of water.

Clean and Dry Pens Help Calves

NEW-BORN calves are very susceptible to disease or any other infection. They should have clean, well-ventilated and disinfected pens, particularly to prevent scours. The risk of infection extends over several weeks, and some dairymen prefer to keep their calves in individual pens during this danger period.

Dr. T. V. Johnston, Alberta's provincial veterinarian, recommends that sick animals should be isolated, and the healthy ones moved to new pens. When feeding is thought to be the cause of an outbreak of scours, reduce their diet to half the normal amount, or miss one feed and give them one to two ounces of castor oil. In some cases, a reduction in the quantity of milk and more frequent feeding have proved helpful. Keep feeding utensils clean, and scald with boiling water between feedings.

Infectious scours is more serious, and strikes calves usually up to 20 days of age. The symptoms are a severe, watery and whitish diarrhea that may contain gas bubbles. Calves lose appetite, appear depressed, show weakness and have sunken eyes. They rarely recover.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture recommends that where infectious scouring is a problem, calves should be born in clean, disinfected pens and reared in clean surroundings. As preventive measures, their navels should be disinfected with tincture of iodine immediately after birth, and all calves should have several feeds of colostrum before they are removed from the cows. Confinement in individual pens will prevent contact between calves. Antibiotics, both as prevention and treatment, should be used according to directions.



SOILS and CROPS

Flash Floods Are Welcome Here

FARMING on the shortgrass prairie is a touchy proposition. Not enough rain during the growing season means a dried-out crop, and scanty snowfall in winter reduces soil moisture, bringing soil drifting hazards when the land is prepared for seeding next spring. But too much rain—especially when it comes all at once—is especially dreaded by farmers because flash floods tear huge gullies in unprotected land and wash the topsoil away.

The key to successful farming in this area is surface protection. This means doing away with those nice, cleanly cultivated fields in favor of a rough trash cover, composed of last year's stubble retained on the surface to conserve moisture and retard

erosion. Trash covered fields may not look very neat, but they make sense and pay off in dollars.

That's what Don and Lloyd Berglund found out when they traded their heavy duty disks in for blade cultivators with a V-blade and high shank, that would cut off the weeds under the surface, and still leave the stubble residue undisturbed. A lot of people said the blades wouldn't work on their heavy soil (Regina clay), but the Berglunds have a 103-bushel-per-acre oat crop to prove them wrong.

Don and Lloyd have grain farmed 3¼ sections of land near Moose Jaw, Sask., for the past 12 years. Each year they crop about half of this, and leave the rest in summerfallow, but the latter is the "plowless" variety of summerfallow, which leaves a heavy trash cover on top.

"I wouldn't trade these fields of ours for all the fancy black summerfallow fields in the country," says Don. "We even welcome those flash flood storms that a lot of farmers dread, because the mat of trash just soaks up the water and stores it for us. We don't have hardly any runoff at all."

Cultivating oat stubble with a Noble blade on the Berglund farm.

[Gulde photo]





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SOILS AND CROPS

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Vince Lane shows a stand of Du Puits to a crop improvement association.

mentations," which is now published annually.

These named varieties are gaining in popularity, and represent the newest development in hay and pasture improvement. "The day is approaching," explained Dr. Don Huntley, head of the Field Husbandry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, "when we will consider them with the same interest as we now devote to grain varieties."

Farmers aiming to boost grass production are being advised by him to "forget the old common alfalfa. Seed Du Puits or Rambler, or one of the others that meets the specific need; or seed Lasalle, rather than common red clover."

Oxford County dairyman Charles Munroe at Embro agrees. He admits that good seed costs more money, but says it is still a cheap price to pay for better hay and pasture.

Archie Campbell, a dairyman down at Dunvegan in eastern Ontario, whose farm is in a Climax timothy seed growing area, can show the broad green leaves of the plant in his

fields—the kind that common timothy never developed.

Murdie Arkinstall, a neighbor who cut a plot of Climax for seed, says even the straw is better than that of the old timothy. He pointed to a tipsy, mushroom-shaped stack of straw in his barnyard that the cattle had fed from last winter, although they had plenty of good hay as well.

VINCE LANE, who supervises the growing of 600 acres of alfalfa for dehydration at Smithville, in the Niagara Peninsula, has swung entirely to Du Puits and Vernal varieties. He says Vernal has a longer life span, and should stay in the ground for five years. Du Puits will die out a year or two earlier than that, but it yields so heavily, he has found, that it makes up for the shorter period.



Archie Campbell, Dunvegan, says the Climax variety beats common timothy.

The new bulletin verifies what these growers have observed. It states that Lasalle produces hay worth \$9 more per acre. It shows that Vernal outyields all other varieties of alfalfa, and describes the special place for high-yielding Du Puits under special management conditions. It tells of the special place for Empire birdsfoot trefoil, and Lincoln, Achenback and Fischer brome grass, too.

This booklet goes one step farther and suggests that since specialized varieties are now available, it's time farmers took an entirely new look at forage production.

The day of the shotgun mixture is just about over, according to the booklet. Dr. Huntley adds:

"We must begin to realize that there can be no simple recommendations to cover all forage crop requirements. Recommendations of what species to use, to say nothing about varieties, must be based on the type of livestock, method of handling the hay and pasture fields, drainage conditions in various fields, and the length of time the field will be left down."—D.R.B.

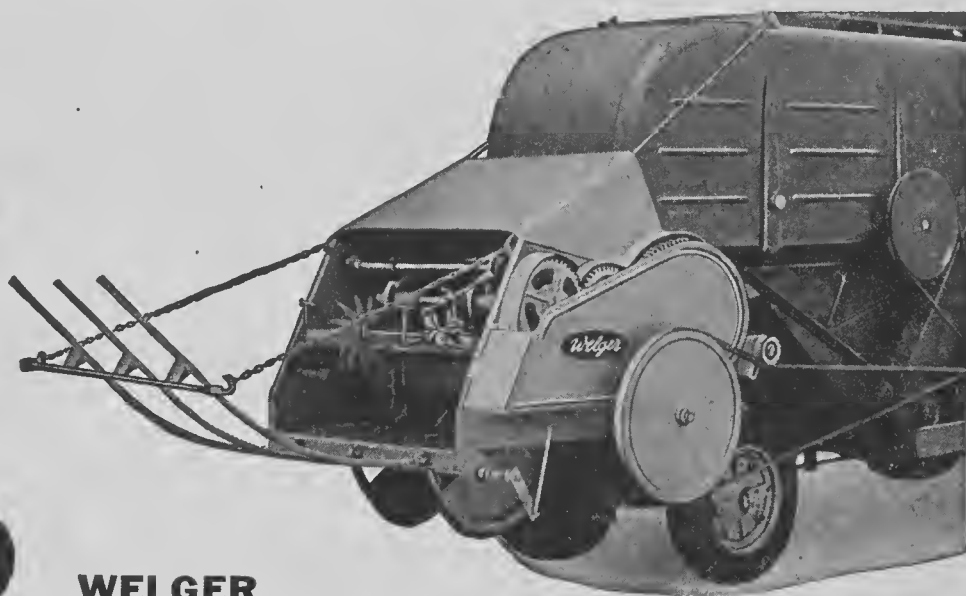
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SOILS AND CROPS

Dates for Seeding Flax

A LOT of farmers who have gone into flax in the last year or two might be wondering whether to plant the late maturing varieties or not this year. Trials run at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, Sask., by R. I. H. McKenzie should help to clear up some of the doubts. He says that the late maturing varieties, such as Rocket and Redwood produce the best yields under most conditions, but if seeding is delayed until June, you'll get more reliable returns from early maturing varieties like Marine and Raja. He also adds the warning that the chances of getting a high yield with any variety are poor if seeding is after the middle of June.

During the past four years, Mr. McKenzie has planted these four varieties at six different dates between May 12 and June 22. Redwood yielded about 20 bushels per acre if sown in May, but dropped sharply in June with each delay in seeding. Rocket yielded slightly less when sown in May, and about the same as Redwood in June. Raja yielded much less than Redwood after the May seeding, but this yield did not start to decline until the seeding was past the middle of June. Marine was similar to Raja, except for slightly lower yields when sown in May.

To sum up, Redwood and Rocket should be sown for best results before June 1, but Raja and Marine can still give satisfactory yields in most years if sown as late as June 10, and perhaps a few days after that. V

Bugs Help The Farmer—Sometimes

AUSTRALIA'S Agricultural Council has imported four types of insects to help in the biological control of animal and vegetable pests in that continent. One of them is a beetle from South Russia and Siberia. It is wanted to eat up the skeleton weed which has overrun much wheat and grass country in Western Victoria, southern New South Wales and parts of South Australia.

Beetles from North America and India are wanted to keep in check the noogoora burr, known in Canada as the cockle burr. The prickly seeds of this plant do much damage to wool. It has been estimated that 70 per cent of Queen land's wool is more or less affected by it.

The other insect in demand is the European rabbit flea, needed to spread the virus of myxomatosis disease to rabbits in regions where the native mosquito falls down on the job. Myxomatosis has practically eliminated the rabbit menace in Australia.—T.D. V

Crop Protection

IF you wonder sometimes whether it pays to take the trouble to protect your crops from pests, insects, and diseases, consider the following figures: Crop insect damage in Canada amounts to \$300 million a year, and livestock insect damage \$100 million. Rats cost agriculture \$300 million, and plant diseases \$10 million. V



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The information contained in the new Fertilizer Recommendation Pamphlets has been compiled with a background of more than 25 years of fertilizer test work and practical experience on the Prairies. The Pamphlets are designed as a service guide for Prairie farmers, to ensure a sound fertilizer investment. Free copies may be obtained from any Elephant Brand Fertilizer Agent.

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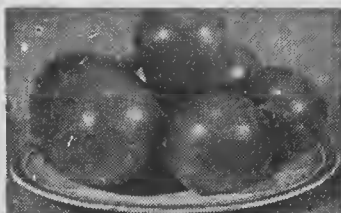
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SOILS AND CROPS

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SILAGE is a boon to Jack Mitchell, who has 100 dual-purpose Short-horns on his 3 quarter-sections near Roblin, Man. Coupled with his loose-housing barn, silage cuts out a lot of unnecessary and back-breaking chores in winter. Some of his cattle are purebreds, and he milks 10 cows, shipping cream into Roblin.

He puts up both hay and silage, using the weedier stuff for silage, from about a hundred acres of brome and alfalfa. This gives him a useful carry-over of forage from one season to another. Using a forage harvester and two power boxes, he can put an average of 20 tons of silage an hour into a trench, with one tractor for the two boxes. One time he was able to keep up a speed of a ton a minute, but he was using an extra tractor and more boxes.

His trench silo is 200' by 40', and holds about 4½' of silage. The trench has dirt sides, and he was putting in a gravel bottom during last summer. When filled, he covers the silage with cut straw. If he wants to keep it longer than one winter, he puts down a layer of rotten straw, and sows grain over it. His spoilage from freezing is not more than 4 per cent.

The heavy job of spreading and packing silage in the trench is done with a tractor and the center section of a set of circular harrows.

ALTHOUGH brome and alfalfa are his principal silage crops, Jack Mitchell finds that the silo enables him to be a little unconventional. For example, the season was so wet in 1956 that he wasn't able to cultivate his summerfallow. So he harvested the sowthistle, Canada thistle, other weeds and volunteer grain from it and put that in the silo too.

Situated right alongside his loose-housing barn, the silo has a V-shaped self-feeder, with the two halves joined by chains in the middle. It is easy to

move and adjust to the required width. Using this, the labor needed to feed silage in winter is only about one hour in three days. It takes the same time to spread a load of bedding in the barn, and another hour to put some feed in the barn about every three days.

These are important considerations nowadays, when a man must operate his farm practically single-handed. But it is especially important for a man who is keenly interested in community activities, as Jack Mitchell is. Among other things, this farmer and veteran is secretary of the local Credit Union, a member of the Crop Improvement Club, vice-president of the consumers' co-operative, a director of Federated Co-operatives, and a director of the local fair board. In addition to his success with Shorthorns, he has won the Save the Soil cup three years out of the five that it has been awarded.

Jack Mitchell has reason to be thankful that he adopted loose housing and self-fed silage. It also seems that the people of the Roblin district are benefiting indirectly from his chore-saving methods too, on account of the time he can devote to community affairs.—R.C. V

Get Tough With Pocket Gophers

SOME fine morning next spring, many of us are going to be annoyed to see mounds of fresh earth in the fields and garden. Roots of perennials may be disturbed, and that nice row of parsnips we left in the ground over winter may be sheared off an inch or so under their green tops. All this and more is bleak evidence that pocket gophers have been at work.

Hay meadows often get a roughing up from pocket gophers and their nuisance behavior is met again at combining time. These animals are often erroneously called moles. Moles when digging pack the earth to one side while pocket gophers clear their underground runway by forcing the earth to the surface. Gophers have fur-lined pockets at the sides of their jaws. They vary in color from gray-brown to blue-gray and are about six inches in length. They are seldom seen above ground, and for this reason are hard to destroy.

However, the following method of trapping has proved successful. At the first sign of fresh mounds take a spade and dig down to the runway. Clear away loose earth and set two gopher or rat traps—one at each end of the tunnel. When the traps are laid, cover the hole with boards or stiff cardboard and pile earth on the top so no light will get through. If the pocket gopher sees or contacts any obstruction it will immediately plug the hole. That is why it is important to have the jaws of the trap facing its approach.

Trapping in this manner is fairly simple, effective and humane as the gopher is usually caught around the middle rather than by the leg, and death is speedy. Open up the hole the morning after setting traps, remove the catch and move to where there are signs of further activity.

One year, in this way, I caught 13 pocket gophers in our garden before much damage was done.—S.B. V



[Guide photos
 Above: A view of the trench silo.

Below: Close-up of a self-feeder.



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on leaves, DOWPON works down into the deepest roots of perennial and annual grasses and does a thorough job of killing *inside* the grass plant itself. DOWPON is easy and safe to use, because it dissolves readily in water and sprayed foliage is not hazardous to grazing livestock.

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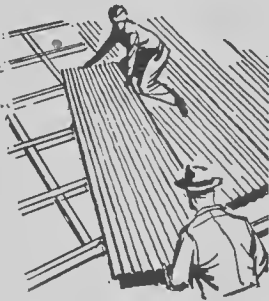
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SOILS AND CROPS

"Rambler Has Staying Power"

THERE will probably be quite a scramble for Rambler alfalfa seed when the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture releases about 60,000 pounds of it this spring. For creeping-rooted Rambler is the answer to a western rancher's prayer. It can stand more drought, and more bitter weather than either Grimm or Ladak, two of the hardiest of our present varieties. Rambler has staying power in a sward when seeded with various wheatgrasses, or Russian wild ryegrass, and is able to persist in heavily grazed pastures long after other alfalfas have been crowded out.

"At last we have a range alfalfa that will turn a range producing 500 pounds of crested wheatgrass per acre into a grass-legume range producing 1,000 to 2,000 pounds to the acre," said Dr. Dave Heinrich, Swift Current Experimental Farm, who headed the project which developed Rambler.

What does the work of these researchers mean to you as a rancher? If you're a cattleman — three times more beef per acre, or three times more dollars per acre. If you run sheep, you can expect 6 or 7 times more meat per acre. In grazing tests at Swift Current, sheep on a crested wheatgrass-Rambler pasture put on 46 pounds per acre, as compared to 6 pounds when grazing the grass alone.

RAMBLER was licensed as an alfalfa variety on Feb. 1, 1955, but its beginning goes back to a series of alfalfa test plots begun at Swift Current in 1934. The next four years after 1934 were drought-ridden ones, and most of the varieties died out. About 75 per cent of the Ladak plants survived, however, and a slow-growing, low-yielding Siberian variety came through almost unscathed. When these two were crossed, some of their offspring were creeping rooted.

In addition to being a true creeper and durable under grazing, Rambler yields well as hay when the one-cut system is used. Because it recovers slowly after grazing or cutting, it doesn't yield as heavily as some varieties on the second cut. But this is more than offset by its spreading



Dave Heinrich shows how good the Rambler looks after heavy grazing.



After hard winter, Ranger (l.) is almost wiped out. Rambler (center) is healthy. Grimm (r.) is damaged.



Unlike the non-creeping alfalfas, Rambler spreads over whole area.

habit, and resistance to cold and drought.

"As far as seeding goes," Dave Heinrich said, "we find yields are better when the grass and alfalfa are sown in alternate rows, rather than in a mixture. This can be done quite easily by seeding twice, or by having a dual seeder device on your machine."—C.V.F.

Trouble with Sugar Beets



"BOLTING" in sugar beets (see beet on the left) is a term used when a beet root stops growing prematurely and the plant goes to seed. This is generally caused by using old seed stock, and results in stunted growth and greatly reduced yields. The beet in the center failed to develop because of improper thinning, while the one on the right represents a normal plant.—C.V.F.

SOILS AND CROPS

Plants Don't Hold Their Heat

YOU can't control the temperature of your crop, but it's interesting to know what warmth and cold will do to plants. Dr. R. M. Holmes, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says that plants don't hold the heat, but take whatever temperature there is available to them. They lose water, like perspiration, and this has a cooling effect, and they also lose some heat by radiating it. On the other hand, direct sunlight will quickly warm them, but when the sun goes behind a cloud, they cool down. The net result is that leaves and stems are generally cooler than the air surrounding them.

The temperature of the plant varies also from the soil level to the top leaves, and this variation can be as much as 10 degrees, gradually changing from top to bottom. On a frosty night in the fall, the temperature of the stems may drop to below freezing as much as 2½ hours before the air around them, but has been known to return to above freezing only 10 minutes after the air has. No doubt the day is coming when this knowledge can be put to use for the benefit of the farmer. V

Garden Herb Becomes a Nuisance

A PLANT from Europe and Asia, which was introduced into Canada as a garden herb, is now infesting all provinces as a weed, and especially in the West. It is the absinthe, a strongly aromatic plant reproduced perennially by seeds, and growing to a height of five feet. The stems are grooved and woody at the base, and the leaves, which are alternate, are divided into narrow, blunt segments, and have grayish hair. The lower ones have long stalks, but the upper leaves are almost stalkless. The flowers are small, yellow and numerous.

If absinthe is in hay, cattle may reject their feed, and if eaten by milk cows, it produces a taint in the milk, making it unfit for use. It will also taint grain, and can make flour unfit for use too. Grain is graded rejected if a small amount of the weed is present.

Alex Craig of the Manitoba Weeds Commission provided this information, and recommended that control should be directed toward destroying absinthe before the seeds are formed. Scattered plants can be dug out and burned. Mowing close to the ground several times in a season has also provided control, but not complete eradication. You can free pastures of the weed by including them in a grain rotation for several years before re-seeding to pasture or hay crops. Fall cultivation is particularly important where cultivated fields are infested. The most effective method is summer-fallowing.

2,4-D and similar herbicides have not eradicated absinthe so far, but small and scattered infestations can be killed with soil sterilants, such as Atlacide, D.B. granular or Polybor-Chlorate at 1½ to 2 pounds per 100 square feet. V



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Here's how one man has found this kind of opportunity: He's Joe Tymchen, Komarno,

Manitoba, whose equipment is shown here. His Cat D4 Tractor bulldozes trees, brush, and boulders, then pulls a Rome Disk Plowing Harrow to prepare the cleared land for crops. It clears about 1½ acres per hour, using up to 2¼ Imperial gallons of diesel fuel.

Mr. Tymchen says, "I've owned four Cat Diesel Tractors and have had good fuel economy and dealer service with them all. This year I had the D4 out working — got into the field and got my crops in — before anyone else around here. With it I find time to farm my 600 acres, in addition to doing custom brush clearing work for my neighbours."

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Adventures In Plant Breeding

AS a breeder of new strawberry varieties, A. J. Porter of Parkside, Sask., is well known across the whole prairie area. He has to his credit the two established varieties, Sparta and Pixie, and more recently, has introduced Parkland and Northern. But the Porter raspberries may eventually be more important than even his strawberries. The best known of these is Honeyking, the result of a cross between Viking, a large-fruited Ontario sort, and the native wild raspberry of his own district. It is undoubtedly the hardiest of all the named varieties.

In the winter of 1951-52, when Chief, the standard for hardiness, killed to the snow line, Honeyking suffered only minor injury. It is small-fruited, as would be expected, but of excellent quality for freezing as well as for other uses. Another raspberry originated by Porter is a black variety, known as Honeywood. It is being

tested widely with the idea that it may possess more hardiness than any other variety of large-fruited blackcap.

The Porter achievements include a new variety of crabapple, a seedling of Dolgo, distinguished from that well-known crab by having red flesh on the inside of the fruit. Since red flesh means a good canned product, applesauce, and highly colored jelly, it is a feature of value. The tree has never had fireblight, a disease prevalent in the Parkside district, and so is probably highly resistant. The fruit is about the same size as Dolgo, highly colored like Dolgo when fully ripe, and picks much easier.

A. J. Porter became interested in lilies a few years ago, and already has something over an acre in this high-quality flower, much of it grown from seed. Many of the older varieties are represented, but he has kept only those which he considered to be absolutely above suspicion in the matter of virus infection.

Already Mr. Porter is established as an originator of new lilies. They include a variety of the general David type, but blooming a month earlier than the Stenographers; some remarkable hybrids between the Skinner Scottiae and the Tiger lily; and a most spectacular, large-flowered lily, vigorous, and on a strong stem, with red flowers facing three-quarters upward. —P.H.W.

He Gets 12,000 Quarts Of Strawberries per Acre

Burnell Corkum
examining the
strawberry plants
on his farm.



[Guide photo]

IN the days when virus diseases and nematodes ran unidentified and unchecked, yields from most strawberry fields dwindled to the vanishing point, according to D. L. Craig, horticulturist at the Kentville Experimental Farm. Now, growers are faced with ever-increasing costs before they can get their berries to market. Mr. Craig says that if they can't get 10,000 to 12,000 boxes from an acre they probably can't show a profit.

He adds that it is quite possible to get yields like that using careful growing techniques. A few growers are doing it too, and leading a revival of interest in this once-popular crop.

Burnell Corkum, who has six acres in berries at Chester Basin on the rocky south shore of Nova Scotia, is one of them. He harvested 18,000 quarts in 1956 from one field that measured only an acre and a half. That was one of the best yields in the province.

He has one word of caution for anyone interested in growing berries. "You must realize it is a high-cost crop, and that you can't cut corners and still make it pay," he says.

Here is how he grows his berries. First he fumigates any field that is to be planted, to guard against nematodes or other soil diseases. Then he plants virus-free stock and hires local help for hand weeding. By the first of September, it is time to consider fertility, and he may dress the fields of both old and new plants with 700 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

He sprays the crop heavily the next year as it comes along to full bearing, applying bordeaux early, and captan and DDT when the plants reach 10 per cent bloom. He sprays several times after that with captan.

Mr. Corkum picks his heaviest crop that year, but he is finding that it pays him well to hold the field over for another picking the following year be-

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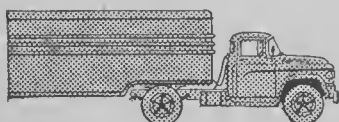
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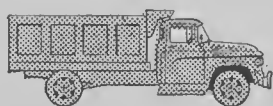
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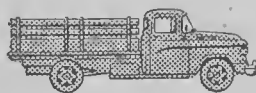
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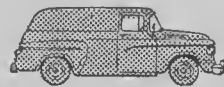
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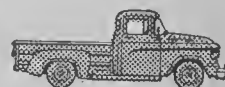
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HORTICULTURE

fore plowing it down in August. Then the field is fertilized and seeded to clover and timothy, which will be plowed down the following June in time to plant a turnip crop. This is harvested in the fall, and the field is replanted to berries the following spring.

Mr. Corkum has a grocery store in town, and this gives him an advantage over most growers, when it comes to selling his crop. He packs the berries with sugar in paper cartons, and ships them to a deep-freeze plant which custom-freezes them. Then he can sell them through the store any month of the year. He has frozen 12,000 quarts of his 32,000-quart harvest, and sold the remainder as fresh fruit during the berry season.

Describing the changes that have swept through the berry business, Gordon Kinsman, provincial government horticulturist, recalls that the Nova Scotia average five years ago was only 2,500 quarts per acre. At that time, the best growers hoped to harvest one quart of berries per plant. Mr. Corkum now sets out only 4,200 plants per acre, which yield him about three quarts per plant.—D.R.B.V

The Right Fertilizer Counts



[Guide photo]
Henry Grube outside his new potato store annex with Roy Wilkinson, D.A.

NO single fertilizer provides the answer to all crops, soils, or climatic conditions. Areas of heavy rainfall generally have soils that need a complete fertilizer, plus regular applications of lime, because water percolating down through the soil leaches the minerals out. Soils in dry areas are usually high in lime—sometimes they are too alkaline—and need a fertilizer which will reduce the action of the calcium.

Some crops, such as alfalfa, are called "lime-loving" crops because they need a lot of calcium. Others don't grow well under alkaline conditions at all. It pays to know the condition of your land so you can apply the fertilizer which suits your particular needs. If no regular mixture of a complete fertilizer (NPK) gives the response you want, you might try applying nitrogen, phosphate and potash fertilizers separately, using compounds of these minerals that are best suited to your land.

That's what Henry Grube, who grows sweet corn and potatoes under irrigation at Chase, B.C., did when he

found his tubers contained quite a lot of potato scab. He applies 21-0-0 (nitrogen), 11-48-0 (nitrogen and phosphorus), and 0-0-50 (potash), each at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, and has substituted a sulphate form of potash for the chloride form (muriate of potash) generally used. The sulphur has the effect of removing lime from the soil solution, thereby changing the conditions which favor the bacteria that produce potato scab.

A farmer-veteran, Henry has 68 acres along the South Thompson River, using water from the VLA irrigation project at Chase Creek. In an average year he grows about nine acres of potatoes and five acres of corn, which he markets himself in nearby Kamloops. The remaining acres produce alfalfa hay, and are used in rotation with the vegetable crops.

One of the main projects of the Grube farm at present is an insulated potato storage and handling building that will take 100 tons. Henry bought an old CPR sectionhouse for \$85, put a foundation under it for \$100, and then found he had to build an addition on the end. The tubers are stored in the cellar in a series of 10' by 10' slatted bins which hold about 12 tons apiece. Sorting and sacking are done on the floor above.

Some wag once said of the potato business: "Growing them is hard, harvesting them is harder still, but marketing them is a major operation." It's a hopeless operation if a grower hasn't proper storage facilities so he can hold the crop in good condition until a buyer is found.—C.V.F.

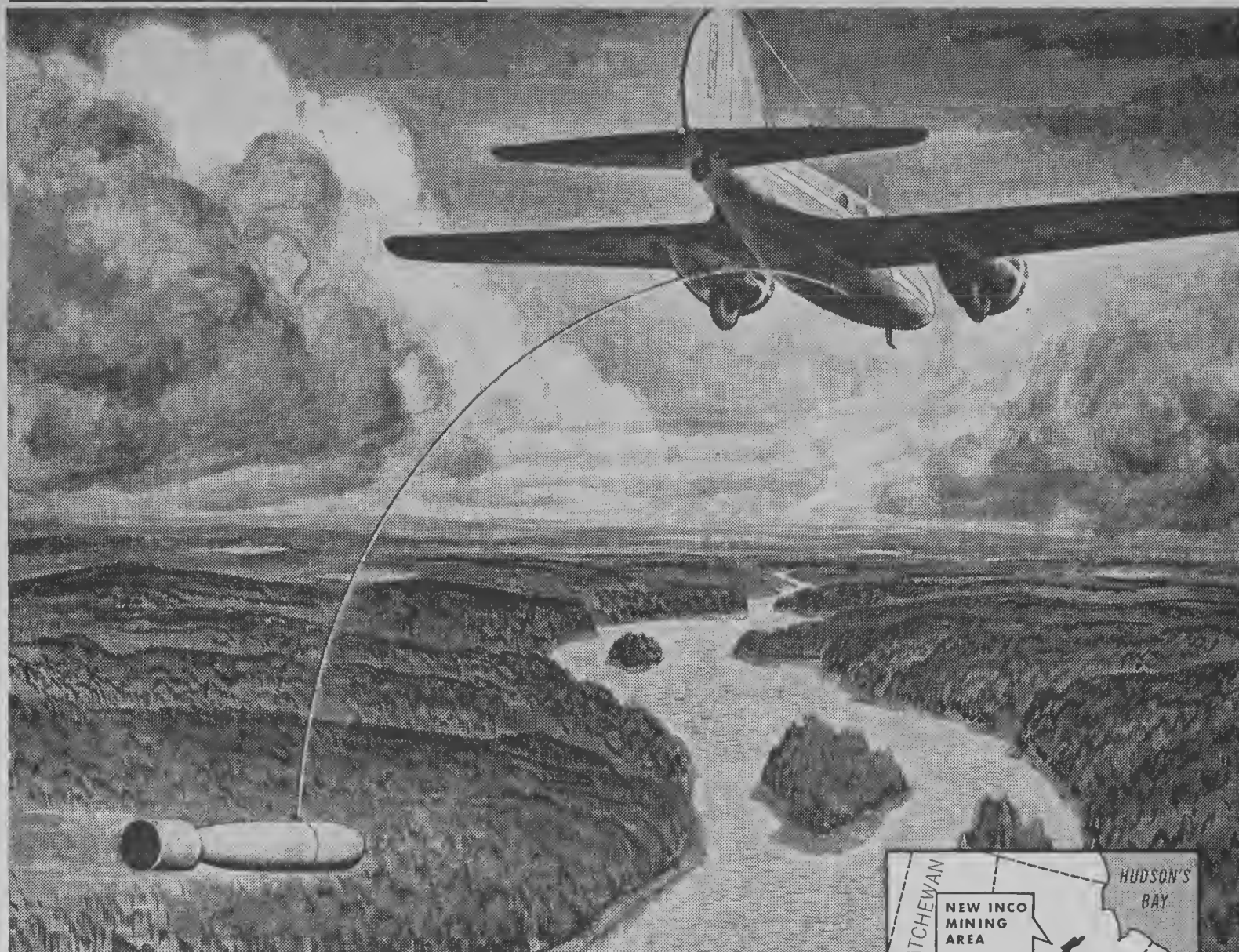
Trees for Low-Lying Areas

MOISTURE is often a limiting factor in planting trees on the prairies, but you should not overlook the low-lying areas, says John Walker of the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head. Trees that can be planted in these low-lying areas include quick-growing species such as black poplar, cottonwood and willows, which can be used for fence posts, fuel or even veneer poles within a relatively short time.

As a hobby, you can also grow ornamentals, like the balsam fir, black spruce, cutleaf weeping birch, paper birch, or tamarack. These, and also the American elm and green ash, will succeed in low-lying areas, where soil moisture may be relatively high. A third reason for planting in these spots is to provide a haven for wildlife, using shrubby plants such as dogwood, golden willow, highbush cranberry, nannyberry, or tatarian honeysuckle.

Soil preparation for a small number of plants requires holes of 2 to 3 feet in diameter, or plowed strips of 6 to 8 feet width. The plot should be cultivated and kept free of weeds for a year before planting. More extensive planting will require preparation by summerfallowing for a year before planting. For all planting in low-lying areas, select well-rooted seedlings and cuttings. This will help to ensure a complete stand.

Inco Research helps Canada grow



Towing highly sensitive electronic instruments from a plane, Inco's airborne prospectors look for promising ore deposits in the ground below. Electro-magnetic signals, sent down from the plane, rebound from the earth and are picked up by an electronic receiver in a bomb-shaped container towed by the plane. The

signals are relayed to a chart recorder in the plane; a camera synchronized with the recorder takes a continuous strip of photographs of the flight line. Geophysicists locate areas that may contain nickel ore; then ground prospectors are sent in to continue the search.



INCO'S aerial prospectors find minerals underground!

New air exploration techniques reveal hidden sources of nickel in Manitoba

USING a new method of prospecting, developed through Inco research, a significant ore discovery has been made in the Thompson-Moak Lakes region of Manitoba.

Ten years and ten million dollars ago, Inco began exploring likely areas of Northern Manitoba in search of hidden sources of nickel. Flying back and forth over these areas, an aeroplane equipped with special electronic instruments made "soundings" of the earth's crust. It was gruelling work; often unrewarding. Still, logging as much as 28,000 miles in a single year, Inco's airborne prospectors were covering more ground than old-time prospectors could have worked in a lifetime. And they got results. Good results.

As the days ran on into years, interesting patterns began appearing on the charts in the plane. Careful study of these charts indicated

the possibility of ore deposits. Ground crews were sent in. After months of detailed investigation and exploratory drilling they confirmed the preliminary findings of the air prospectors. And it was nickel ore!

Production shafts are being sunk as the initial step in a four-year development program that will involve an investment of \$175,000,000, most of which will be made by Inco. Starting in 1960, this program—along with improvements at Copper Cliff—will result in an increase to an annual rate of 100,000,000 lbs. of Inco nickel.

In this new land of opportunity 400 miles north of Winnipeg a new town will rise, schools and hospitals will be built, new sources of water power will be developed, new railways will be constructed. And Canada's entire economy will benefit. Inco research helps Canada grow.



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Producer of Inco Nickel, Nickel Alloys; ORC Brand Copper, Tellurium, Selenium, Platinum, Palladium and other Precious Metals; Cobalt and Iron Ore.

Annual Meeting The Royal Bank of Canada

**James Muir declares Electors
and Government jointly
responsible with Business and
Labour in curbing inflation**

**Creation of new financial institution suggested
to fill need for more adequate long term
export financing.**

Although the round-robin of cost and price rises is undoubtedly an inflationary factor, even the best intentions on the part of both labour and management cannot long resist an inflationary environment created by excess spending through errors or inefficiency of monetary and fiscal management, declared James Muir, Chairman and President of The Royal Bank of Canada in his address at the bank's annual meeting in Montreal on Thursday, January 9th. "In such a situation, wages would rise even without trade unions to press for them," said Mr. Muir. "The employer finds that to increase production in response to rising demands, he must bid for labour at a higher price. He may often find it necessary to raise prices, but these higher prices can be paid only because the original inflationary environment makes it possible for his customers to pay them. Under these conditions, wages and profits rise together, but they are symptoms rather than the cause of inflation."

"However, once the circle is broken, by effective monetary and fiscal policy, mutual restraint is clearly in order. Profits fall first and unions might well at this point temper the wind to the shorn lamb. In fact, if we are to obtain not merely full employment and growth, but stability as well, the exercise of restraint in making demands must become the responsibility not only of labour and business, but of electorate and government as well."

Price Adjustments Needed

"It would seem that now, as in 1953 and 1954, price adjustments are necessary to maintain stability and prosperity at home and to ensure our competitive position in world markets. The fact that lower raw material costs have not been reflected in retail prices means today, as in that earlier period, that we have suffered not only from open inflation but from a concealed inflation of production and distribution costs. The process of healthy adjustment would seem now to require the elimination through price reductions of inflated production and distribution costs. A tight money policy has inhibited inflation and has indeed been instrumental in breaking the circle and ending, for a time at least, the round-robin of cost and price increases that can continue indefinitely only if the money supply or the velocity of the monetary circulation is allowed to increase."

Help for Exporters

Mr. Muir pointed out that deserving businessmen seeking export markets may be hampered by inadequate export financing compared with that available to their foreign competitors. "I would like to suggest that a consortium of Canadian

banks, Canadian exporters, and perhaps other interests, should consider the formation of a company with power to discount commercial paper covering long-term export transactions," he said.

SMALL BORROWER NOT NEGLECTED

"Generally speaking banks are in position to take care of the legitimate needs of all creditworthy small to moderate borrowers," said Mr. Muir.

"From the inception of the tight money policy, your bank has made it clear by word of mouth and by repeated written communications to all of our branches that they were still required to deal sympathetically with applications for personal and small business loans."

Referring to the difficulties encountered by small municipalities in their public financing, Mr. Muir said:

"I think that serious consideration should be given to some means by which the securities of small or moderate-sized municipalities could be made more attractive to the investing public. One device that might be justified is the application of a lower rate of income tax to interest earned on these securities. With proper safeguards, this could provide an inducement to the freer purchase of these securities and ease the burden of financing for the small municipality."

Total Assets have now passed \$3¾ billion mark

K. M. Sedgewick, General Manager, noted that not only had the assets of the Royal Bank reached the imposing total of \$3,760,544,617, but that mortgages under the National Housing Act had increased by more than \$30,000,000, reaching a figure of \$216,590,000 which represents approximately 38% of the total for all Canadian banks.

Mr. Sedgewick reported the year's net profits at \$13,919,550, an increase of 11.6% over the previous year, and that capital funds now stand at more than \$202,000,000. "The Balance Sheet confirms that the cash position of the bank is strong," he said. "Assets in this form, coupled with Canadian Government Treasury Bills and Day-to-Day Loans represent 22.5% of the bank's aggregate liabilities to the public."



Loose Housing Cuts His Chores

This Hereford man found that the pole-type barn provided the solution to his problems



[Guide photo] **Tractors and wagon provide working platforms for the Reichert pole barn. The expert help at his disposal makes short work of erecting the frame.**

CECIL REICHERT has 57 Herefords, mostly commercial, but decided last summer to build up a purebred herd. He took the first step toward improving his operation when he built his loose-housing pole barn in July. "It will save me a lot of work, and I've got plenty of straw for bedding," he says.

He levelled off a site, right next to the old barn at the top of a slope on his farm at Manitou, Man. A lumber company offered to supply the labor if he would cut the lumber. Neighbors were invited to come and see how it was done.

The 17 roof trusses for his 60' x 34' barn were assembled and bolted together alongside the site. Two tractors with front-end loaders and a wagon provided platforms for the crew to work on. The poles were treated with creosote and were set up without concrete footings, because the earth was as hard as concrete anyway.

The barn has two doors opening to the south, with plenty of space for his Herefords if they want to go out on the hillside during winter. Cecil Reichert is pleased with the way he has solved his labor and cattle-housing problems at one blow.—R.C. ✓

Split-Level Hog Pen



THIS hog pen on a southern Alberta farm features an upper sleeping area similar in principle to, though somewhat less elegant than, that of a suburban split-level home. Bedding in the upper portion remains clean and dry while the animals do their feeding and wallowing below.—C.V.F. ✓

Generally Speaking . . .

no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.



New **MF65** plows rings around ordinary tractors

This aerial photograph shows an actual and down-to-earth test in progress. Starting at identical times, these two tractors—one an ordinary 4-plow tractor, the other the new 3-4 plow MF 65 with the Ferguson System—lugged plows through heavy going. The amazing MF 65, with a *four* bottom plow, not only kept pace with its far heavier rival pulling only *three* bottoms, it soon outworked it!

Held up by underground obstruction, the new MF 65—without releasing its plow—cleared and continued working in a matter of seconds! This remarkable test goes a long way to prove the claims made (over page) for this tractor . . . the first of the bigger tractors with the world-famous Ferguson System in the new Massey-Ferguson line of farm machines and implements.



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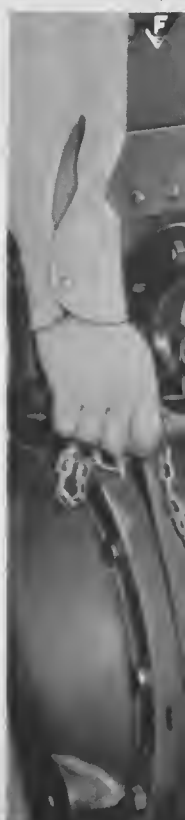
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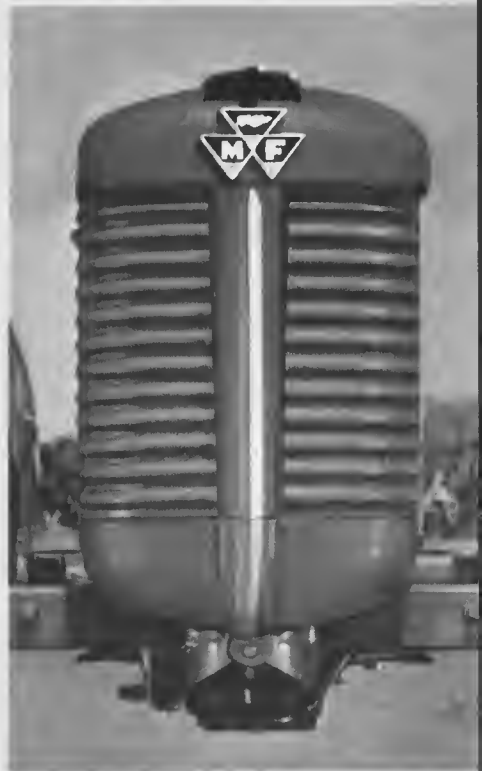
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No more tugging and straining to link up your implements no matter how uneven the ground, no matter how heavy the tool! It's child's play with the new 'wrist action' lower links . . . without any time wasted trying to back-up the tractor into exact position. To hitch up, the wrist action is unlatched . . . then, when the implement's attached, the system relates! It's that easy to get going on the job with the new MF 65.



When you get set to go, MF 65's power-adjustable rear wheels make it fast and easy to get exactly the right operating width for the job . . . adjustable from 55 inches to 88. And, once you are on the move, you get good protection from the fenders—now with two mounting blocks for positioning to suit the wheel width. New, too are the self-energizing, double-disc brakes mounted on the rear axle . . . the sort of brakes used to guarantee super-safety in forward or backward travel.



Fresh, clean styling gives MF 65 a new look of modern power! A look that is not only up-to-the-minute smart but which, by ensuring all-round vision, plays its part in making this *the* tractor of today! *The* tractor for easier, surer and more economical working! *The* tractor to set every farmer talking! Never before have so many great features—including the amazing Ferguson System—been combined in a tractor of this size and class! Here is your opportunity to make the soundest, most profitable investment ever for your farm . . . the great new MF 65!



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② Massey-Ferguson No. 139 Tiller: 13 spring-loaded tines . . . automatic resetting . . . wide trash clearance. For any job from pasture renovation to complete below-the-surface weed cut-off. Also available in 9-tine size.

③ Massey-Ferguson No. 30 Rear-Mounted Dyna-Balance Mower: Counter-balanced ground level drive unit . . . built-in register . . . built-in lead. A high-speed pitmanless mower that's whisper quiet and completely vibration free.

④ Massey-Ferguson No. 32 Farm Utility Loader: Fast-working . . . easy handling . . . low, full-visibility design. Available with bucket, manure-fork bucket attachments. Gives you a rugged loader unit with powerful hydraulic control.

⑤ Massey-Ferguson No. 68 Tandem Disc Harrow: Clean-cutting . . . smooth and even working . . . no bogging down. Under MF 65's Quadramatic Control—draft and traction constantly supervised—feather light to lift and lower.

⑥ Massey-Ferguson No. 36 Side Delivery Rake: High speed 6-bar offset reel . . . gentle action . . . building fluffy, well-ventilated windrows. Whatever your haymaking methods you get higher quality hay in airier, lighter windrows with M-F rakes. Attaches to any drawbar.

(Model numbers not necessarily same as illustrations)

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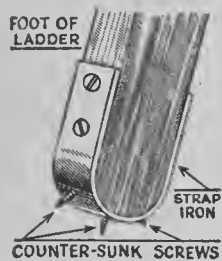
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WORKSHOP

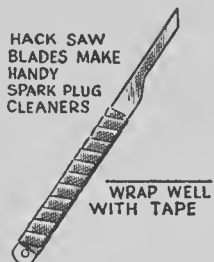
Handy bale opener. There isn't always a knife handy every time you have to open a bale of hay, but there's usually a pitchfork around. If you weld a sickle blade on to the iron part of the pitchfork, just above the tines, you will find this readily available to open the bales quickly and easily.—J.E.H., Alta. ✓



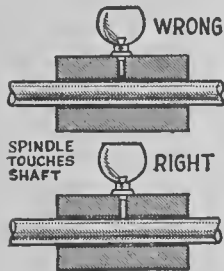
To prevent ladder from slipping. Many accidents are caused by the foot of a ladder slipping. A simple method of preventing this is to bend two pieces of strap iron to fit the bottom ends of the ladder, with counter-sunk holes for screws. The screws which project outward from the strap hold the ladder in place, while the screws driven inward hold the straps onto the feet of the ladder. Don't use this directly on a polished floor that can be marred, but place the ladder on a non-slip plank or old wooden board, making certain that it will not move while you are on the ladder.—W.F.S., N.J. ✓



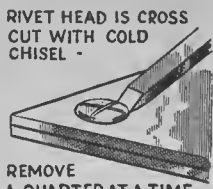
Spark plug cleaner. A good use for worn hacksaw blades is to lay them on an anvil and knock the teeth off. Then smooth the edge with emery paper, and grind a piece off one end so that it will go inside a spark plug. Wrap some insulating tape around the remainder of the blade to protect you when you test the plug. One hacksaw blade will make two of these cleaners.—E.L., Alta. ✓



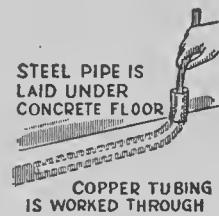
Installing bottle oilers. The sketches show the right and wrong ways to install a bottle oiler on your farm machinery. The spindle in the sketch marked "right" rests directly on the shaft being oiled. If the spindle is not touching the shaft, as in the "wrong" sketch, it will not feed oil. Bottle oilers work mostly by capillary attraction, and the trick is to have a loose fit between the spindle and its housing, but not so loose that the oil will flow due to gravity. The tendency to form a vacuum in the bottle acts against the capillary attraction, one balancing the other, making the oiler automatic in action, and feeding only when the machine is in operation.—W.F.S., N.J. ✓



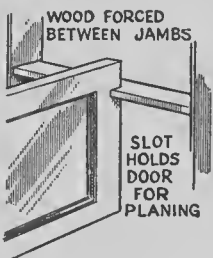
Removing a rivet. The job of cutting a rivet head can be simplified if it is crosscut first with a cold chisel, as shown in the illustration. Each quarter of the head can then be chiselled away with lighter hammer blows, which will reduce the danger of flying fragments and do a neater job.—J.J.W., Alta. ✓



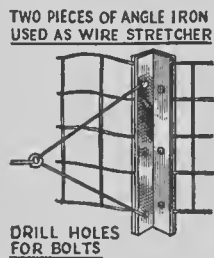
Protecting fuel lines. Instead of laying a fragile copper fuel line to a heater on a foundation which is to be filled with concrete as a floor base, lay the same length of discarded steel pipe. This steel pipe is far better able to withstand the harsh treatment of tamping and finishing the hardening concrete. After the concrete has set, the flexible copper tubing can be pushed through the steel pipe, which gives it lasting protection. The same idea is useful for television or telephone wiring.—H.J.M., Fla. ✓



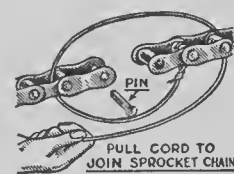
Door planing. You can make the job of planing a door a lot easier if you do it this way. Cut a board so that it's slightly longer than the width of the doorway, and then make a slot in the middle of the board, wide enough to slide the door in endwise. Now force the board down obliquely between the two door jams and slide the door into the slot (see illustration). This holds your door firmly, leaving your hands free for the planing job.—H.J.M., Fla. ✓



Stretching wire. I find that this is a simple way to stretch wire netting tightly. I simply take two lengths of angle iron and drill holes in them for bolts. Then I place one of them on each side of the wire and bolt them together. I am now ready to hitch on to tractor power, or to pull by hand, and the stretching job is made easy.—P.A.T., Alta. ✓



Joining a chain. A tight sprocket chain can be assembled easily with a length of soft, stout cord or light rope. Secure the cord to a link on one end of the chain, loop it through a link on the other end of the chain, then back to the first end, as in the diagram. Pull on the loose end of the cord, and the ends of the chain will be brought together ready for pinning.—G.M.E., Alta. ✓



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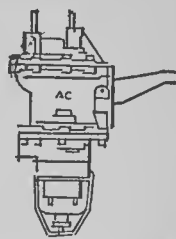
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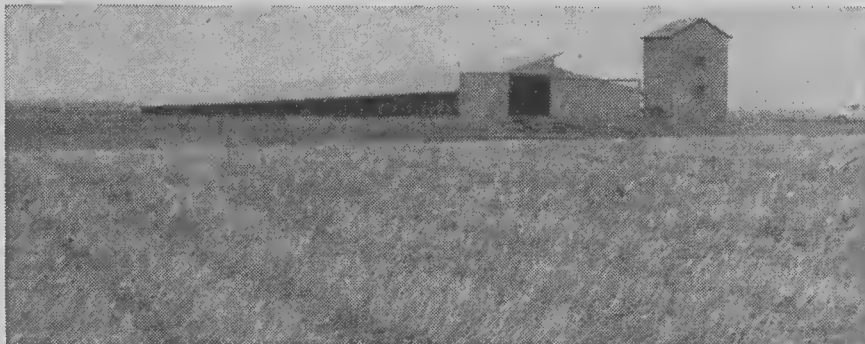
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POULTRY

King-Sized Turkey Barn

ONE of the largest plywood turkey pole barns in Canada is located on the farm of Reinhold Leth, Taber, Alta. The building is 700' long and 48' feet wide, and is divided into seven pens (100' each) so the birds can be segregated according to their ages. Using a sliding device, similar to that commonly found on garage doors, Mr. Leth has constructed the walls of the barn so the plywood panels on both sides of the long building can be opened in hot weather to aid ventilation.

Reinhold went into turkeys in 1949, when it began to look as if he'd have a bit of trouble getting rid of the wheat crop from his 5,600-acre farm. However, he still raises his quota of grain, plus enough extra to feed his turkeys and a sizeable beef cattle



The 700-foot plywood barn is away from other buildings for disease control.

Eggs Produced In Queer Places

IT has not been uncommon during recent years for idle buildings in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia to be converted into poultry-houses. One example of this occurred at St. Croix in Hants County. It was here, in 1942, that a new successful poultry business got its start in a large building which had formerly served as a textile plant.

The conversion turned it into a poultry establishment which provided housing for 3,000 birds. Under the guiding hand of Robert Oulton, the venture flourished and a decision was made to expand. An addition was built and the larger structure now houses 7,000 birds.

One of the factors which made the venture successful was the ready availability of water which is piped in from the nearby Minas Basin Pulp and Power Company. It flows by gravity into long troughs located on each floor of the poultryhouse. With running water piped to all parts of the building, and with the installation of an electrically operated elevator, labor is kept to a minimum. Three men are able to handle the big task of feeding and caring for the flock. The one-bird nest system is used rather than the community nest, because it is felt that there is less



[Guide photos] Reinhold Leth standing in front of one of the sun porches for turkeys.

herd. The annual turnover of turkeys amounts to about 25,000 birds, which are hatched in an up-to-date incubator building located closer in to the main farm buildings.

When he first started his turkey operation, Leth ran into a bit of trouble with "water belly" in his young poults, caused by too heavy a concentration of sodium salts in the well water found on the farm. He got around this by bringing water from Taber (8 miles north) for all birds under a month old.—C.V.F. V

danger of breakage. Eggs are dry-cleaned, instead of being washed.

Mr. Oulton's flock is a Rhode Island Red-Sussex cross. Production runs to approximately 3,700 eggs per day. Grading and packaging are carried out on the premises, and the products of the farm are sold to the Halifax market.—D.I.S. V

It Pays to Figure The Cost per Pound

HOW much does it cost to produce a broiler? The answer is not just the cost of the chick plus the price of feed needed to bring it to broiler weight, because there are some fixed costs to take into account as well.

A number of growers in Ontario were consulted, and this is how the average fixed cost per bird added up. There was labor at 3c., litter 1.5c., hydro and telephone 0.5c., heat 2c., depreciation 3c., taxes 0.4c., interest on investment 3c., medication 1c., and insurance 0.5c., making a total of 14.9c. per bird. These are average figures, and some growers can cut the cost, but others will be running higher.

Add to this the cost of a chick at 14c. and feed at 40.95c., and the total cost of producing a 3.5 pound broiler is 69.85c., or 19.96 cents per pound. This is without counting any mortality losses, and assuming a feed conversion of 2.6, which is better than most growers are obtaining. V

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POULTRY

Poultryman Without Sight

ANY poultryman who thinks he has a hard time getting his work done should blindfold himself and see how much harder it is to get around. That would put him on a par with Joe Desjardine of Kamloops, B.C., who has supported his family of five, with a poultry enterprise of 1,600-1,700 hens, since he went blind a few years ago.

Joe was working on the railroad when he lost his sight. At first he and his wife, Beth, talked of moving to Vancouver, where jobs are open to the blind in various manufacturing plants. They discarded this idea, however, in favor of staying in their own



Joe Desjardine beside brooder house.

town where they were known, and decided a poultry farm would be a good bet. Not having a farm background, Joe spent two weeks at the University of B.C. where he got a few tips on poultry raising from Professor Jacob Biely, a recognized authority in that field.

The Desjardine farm is located on three acres along the North Thompson River, a few miles out of town. Joe buys his stock as day-old chicks and rears them in confinement in a modern brooder house. From there they go to a two-storey laying house, where all fixtures have been built up off the floor so Joe won't have anything to trip over.

"No use kidding myself," he said cheerfully, "I do get turned around now and then, and have to feel my way."

The layout consists of suspended nests along two walls, and a square "island" in the center. This has a continuous feed trough around the outside edge, and two automatically filled water troughs in the middle.

Joe received help on the building from his father and the Kamloops Lions Club, but he did a lot of the work himself. Except for candling the eggs, which is done by his wife, he manages most of the day-to-day operation, including cleaning (whirl-away cleaner) and grading. Some "large" eggs get sold as "medium" because an egg has to pass the scales right down before Joe can tell, but he expects to solve this problem with an automatic grader.—C.V.F. V

Producing Eggs During Cold Months

MAKING a profit from poultry during the winter months takes good management. Let us assume that the flock has the inherited ability to produce well. The next most important thing is a well-balanced ration, since feeds and feeding make up 65 per cent of the cost of egg production.

A mash consisting of chopped, home-grown grains, with supplements

added, should be in the self-feeders at all times. Whole grain can be fed in addition once or twice a day, and some producers like to mix whole grain with a pelleted concentrate instead of feeding mash. The advantage of this mix is that it eliminates chopping and mixing grain with fine concentrates. There is also a saving in feed because birds waste less of the coarser mix.

A hen must have enough water early in the day if it is to eat and lay well. So prevent chilled water and ice forming on it by using an electric or coal oil type of water heater. Both

types are safe and economical. If milk is available for the birds, serve it in small quantities and don't allow it to become stale and sour.

Keep the hen house well ventilated to avoid excessive frosting inside. Frosting makes a hen house damp, and results in dirty eggs and the risk of disease.

Hens need 14 hours of light per day for maximum production. See that they have artificial light in the morning, if possible. But if they need more artificial light in the evening, use a dimmer switch to let the birds roost as they would in a natural day. V

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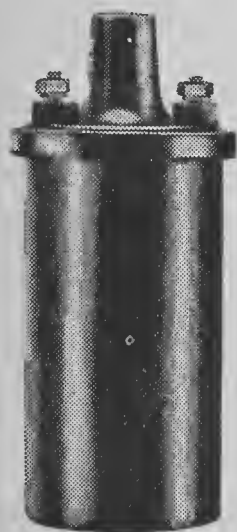
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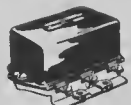


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Original homestead settled 45 years ago has increased to five sections

Pioneer Touch Still Very Effective

STOCKMEN who live in the bush country beyond the power lines can keep their watering troughs free of ice in 30-degree below weather, by following the example of Fortunat E. Cadrin, of Midnight Lake, Saskatchewan. Fortunat built his trough over a concrete firebox which burns cordwood obtained from the surrounding bush.

The firebox measures 12' x 4' x 2' and can take sticks up to 10 feet in length, although the 4-foot length has been found more practical. It was designed to deliver a maximum of heat to the whole water system, with a minimum of fuel and labor. This was accomplished by installing a 14-inch concrete bed under the firebox, which can retain its heat for hours after the fire has gone out. He also has a unique arrangement of the smokestack, which comes up under the floor of the adjacent pump house to warm the building and keep the pump outlet flowing freely. The pump shuts off automatically when the water in the tank reaches a piece of wire that hangs down near the outlet and kills the motor by shorting the ignition system of the engine.

"We build one fire a day in the cold weather," Fortunat explained, "generally in the afternoon. The one filling of wood is all it needs to keep the water free for 24 hours, and three sleigh loads give us enough fuel for the whole winter."

FORTUNAT came to the Midnight Lake district—about 50 miles north of North Battleford—in 1912. He took out his original homestead in February of that year, on former Indian Reserve land that had been thrown open to settlement. At that time there were three ranchers in the district, and no farmers. Until 1920, Fortunat himself cropped only 40 or 50 acres—enough to feed his stock.

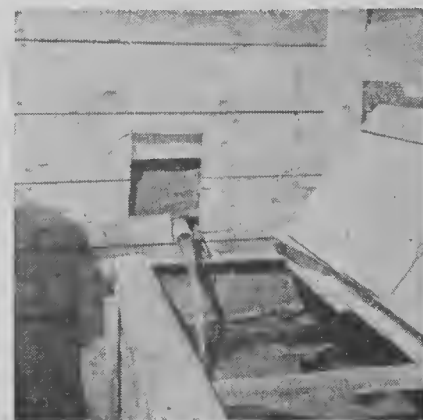
In 1919, Fortunat married the daughter of local rancher Dan Schrett. The Cadrins had two boys and eight girls, all of whom are now grown up. Except for the youngest daughter, who attends high school in North Battleford, and the oldest son, who farms with his father, all have left the farm.

The Cadrin farm today contains five sections of land along the east shore of Midnight Lake,—about 1,000 acres under cultivation, half in crop and half in summerfallow. Of the remainder, about one section of natural grass is reserved as hayland, two sections as summer pasture, and the remainder as a farm woodlot. The grain portion of the farm's grain-cattle economy consists of 250 acres of wheat, 200 acres of oats, and 100 acres of barley. Most of the oats and barley are used as livestock feed.

Fortunat runs about 235 head of commercial cattle, chiefly Herefords, as his main enterprise, and these are trucked to North Battleford and Lloydminster when ready for sale. His



A smoke stack from the firebox warms the pump house (left). A water outlet (right) from the tank is cut off automatically when water reaches it.



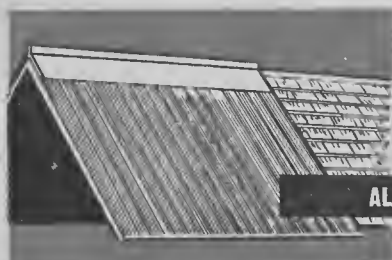
This tractor-driven wood splitter (left) is a useful gadget in this bush country. Fortunat Cadrin (right) by the gate to his Midnight Lake home.

[Guide photos

Your friendly U.G.G. agent says . . .



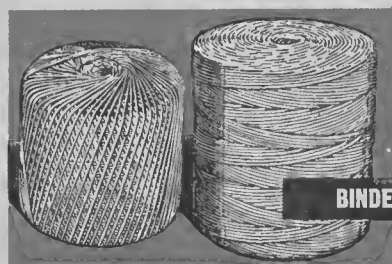
GRAIN HANDLING



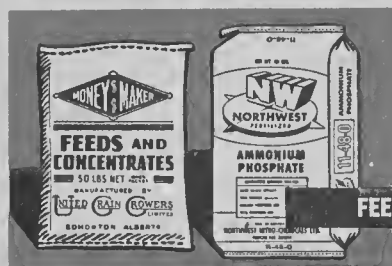
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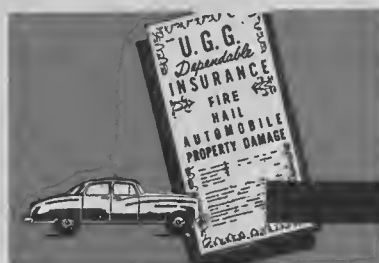
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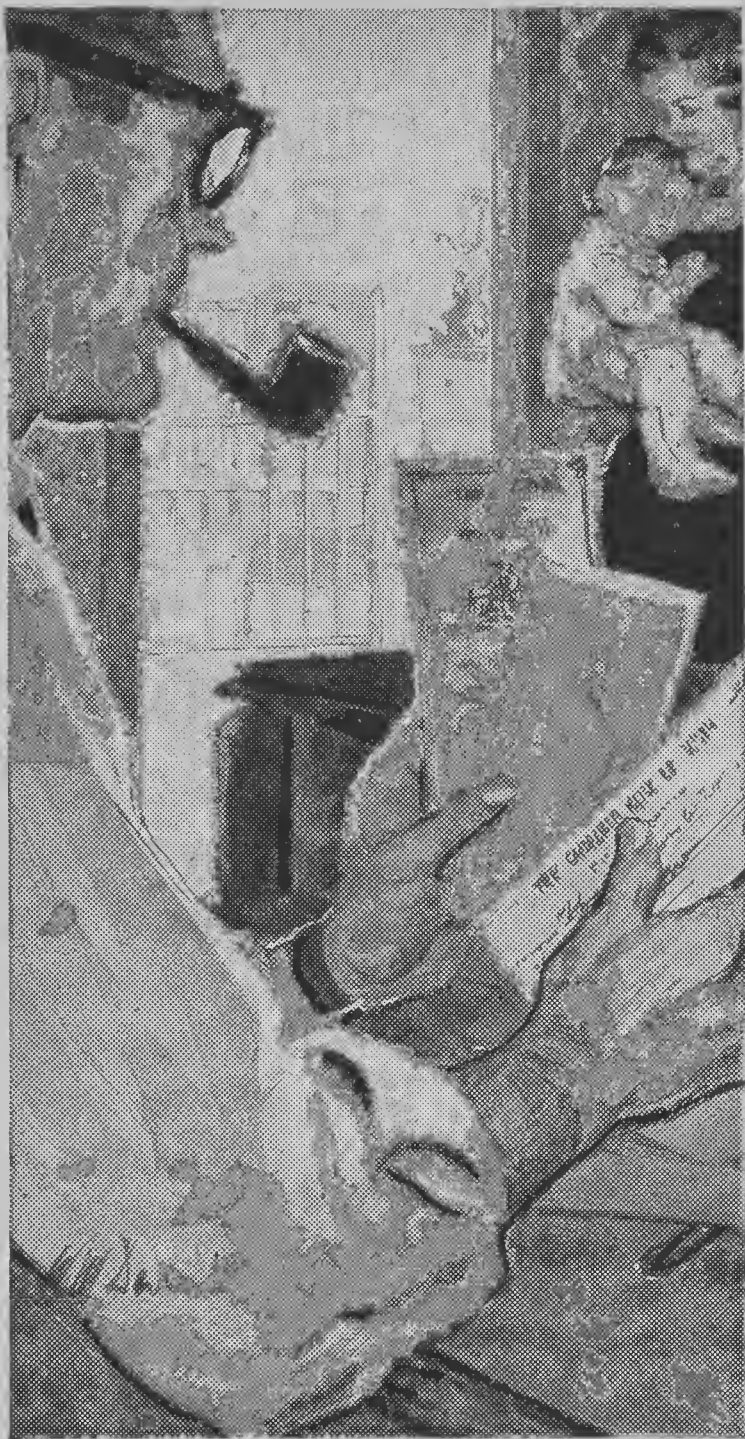


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FARM MECHANICS

son, Ernie, has a small herd of purebred Shorthorns, now in the process of securing registration.

Unlike the big wheatlands farther south, the Midnight Lake area has never completely lost a crop through lack of moisture, although the Cadrins threshed wheat in the thirties that ran as low as 11 bushels per acre, or half their normal yield of 22 bushels. But, like the adage of "half a loaf," half a crop is better than none, and this steady production of grain and cattle over the years has enabled Fortunat to build his original small homestead into the fine farm the Cadrins have today. The heated water trough is proof that he hasn't lost the touch of the pioneer—the ability to improvise. v

Tractor-Mounted Tillage Implements

TILLAGE implements mounted on the tractor do not cause a traction problem if loads are light and the penetration is good. But with heavier loads and when penetration is difficult, there is frequent slippage. Additional weight on the rear wheels is

usually the best way to improve traction.

The popularity of mounted tillage implements for 1, 2, and 3-plow tractors has increased for good reasons. Initial costs are lower because mounted implements are lighter and have fewer parts. They are simple to control, and are more maneuverable in small plots and fields. These characteristics make them ideal for small farms or specialized farming.

Before making a change from trailed to mounted implements, there are some other points that should be considered, according to a report made for the Canada Department of Agriculture by T. G. Kemp and J. L. Thompson. The first of these is that more time is needed for changing some of the mounted units, and adjustments must be made to adapt the tractor for various types of hitches on different units. Secondly, under rapidly changing soil conditions, it is difficult to adjust some of the mounted tillage implements to a uniform depth. In hilly and rough areas, the side draft may become a problem. These things might be borne in mind when choosing implements. v



BALE MOVER

This light, tubular-steel bale mover comes in 18-, 23- and 28-foot lengths. Hinged extensions, field pick-up attachment, and drop-center wheels are also available. (Mayrath Incorporated) (202) v



FORAGE TOOL

This is available as a basic unit for shredding stalks and other mulch material; with rear hood and deflector for green feed; or with hood and rotating deflector for rear or side loading. (Gehl Bros.) (204) v

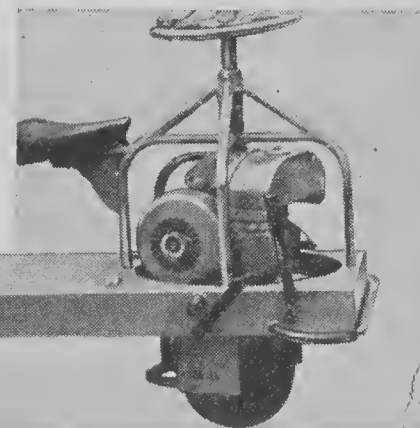


BARN PAINT

Carbola is formulated as interior paint, insecticide and disinfectant; it can complete the job of cleaning barns after infection; and serves as dry disinfectant in poultry litter and livestock bedding. (Carbola Chemical Products Ltd.) (205) v

SMALL TRUCK

The Miniveyor (below) has a speed of 8 m.p.h., can carry 1,000 lb., or tow 1,500 lb.; is 5' 8" long, 2' 11" wide, 15" high at loading platform. (Mahaffy Materials Handling Limited) (203) v



For further information about any item mentioned in this column write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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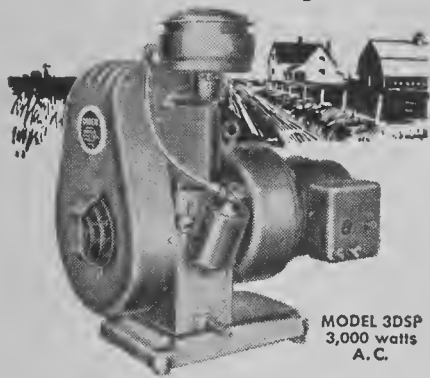
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Continued from page 11

BREED FOR BEEF

LASATER has no way of knowing whether he has any infertile bulls or not, and he couldn't care less. All an infertile bull costs is his keep, and the fertile ones perpetuate their fertility in their calves. That's what he means by letting nature make the decisions.

As far as weight is concerned, bull calves are weighed at weaning; range bulls are weighed at least once a year as they go into service, and poor gainers are eliminated. Heifer calves are weighed in bunches at weaning and averages taken, while yearling heifers are weighed at the beginning and end of each grass season. Average weight records ensure that the herd is showing progress, and culling is controlled by the other five factors.

Judging Lasater cattle for conformation requires that you begin at the hindquarters and work forward as far as the shoulders. "We don't care if they have a head or not," said Tom. "The only thing they need a head for is to eat, drink, and emit a mating call."

Hardiness is bred into Beefmasters via the old law of survival of the fittest. It is defined at the Lasater ranch as "an animal's ability to maintain itself in a healthy, vigorous condition on the range without any assistance from man." Lasater cattle are vaccinated against blackleg and dehorned. (Tom doesn't complicate his program by trying to breed the horns out. Dehorning is both simple and cheap.) In winter they get a little hay and some alfalfa pellets, but in summer they have to rustle for themselves. Any individual which needs special treatment gets the axe.

"If you have a remote range where conditions are tough, put your breeding stock on it," he maintained. "Put them through a trial by fire—you can't hurt them. genetically that way. If you like to pamper livestock, pamper your commercial herd."

Lasater cows must be good milk producers so they can wean big, husky calves. Those that require milking at calving time have an automatic appointment with the meat packer.

Good milk producers are those that provide all the milk their calf can handle.

"We don't know how much this should be, and neither does anyone else," Tom said, "and we don't decide what kind of udders our cows should have, either. We cull for milk production, and let God put the udders on 'em."

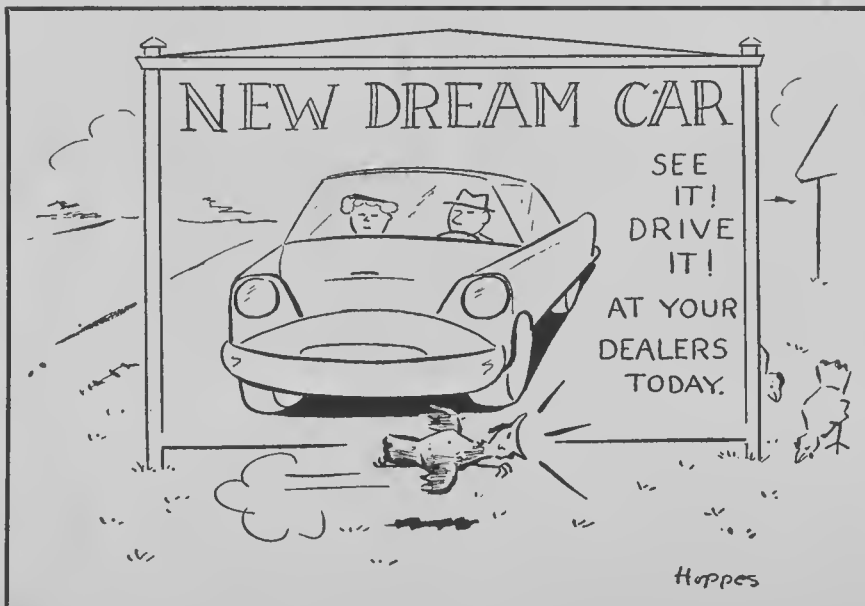
This is another example of leaving most of the scientific work of cattle breeding to nature—the most expert "expert" of them all.

TOM, who describes himself as "85 per cent Texas" has spent 40 years in the Lone Star state (his father was a cattle rancher before him), and seven years in Colorado. For several years he operated the old ranch at Falfurrias (located in south Texas) along with his present spread, which is astride Big Sandy Creek at Matheson, Col. Lately, he sold the Texas ranch so he could concentrate his herd on the cooler ranges of the Colorado foothills. At the present time he runs about 400 breeding cows.

"We're not oilwell cowboys (in Lasaterese, anyone in the cattle business is a cowboy)," he pointed out, "we're just plain cowboys. When we get a bit more rain we'll build the herd up to 500."

Genetically, the bulky Beefmaster is about one-half Brahman, one-quarter Hereford, and one-quarter Shorthorn. Although they're a recognized breed, they have no herd book or registry association. Because the animals are range bred, Tom can't identify the sire of any of them, and that's the way he wants it. Before buying, too many cattlemen pin all their faith on the sire and dam of a bull calf when they should be considering the calf itself, he believes.

The name Beefmaster, however, is copyrighted. Anyone who wants to raise the breed is invited to sign a contract which states they are entitled to use the name, providing it is prefixed with the name of the breeder. Jones Beefmasters, or Smith Beefmasters—like Lasater Beefmasters—are



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expected to reflect the practices of the breeder himself.

Asked whether Beefmasters are his idea of the ultimate beef animal, Tom Lasater shook his head. "We aren't married to Beefmasters, we're married to *results*," he told The Country Guide. "If we can get better results (more pounds of beef per unit of feed) from some other breed, we'd wash out our Beefmaster herd tomorrow."

If the Lasater breeding system could be described in one sentence, it would be "performance testing carried to the nth degree." V

Continued from page 12

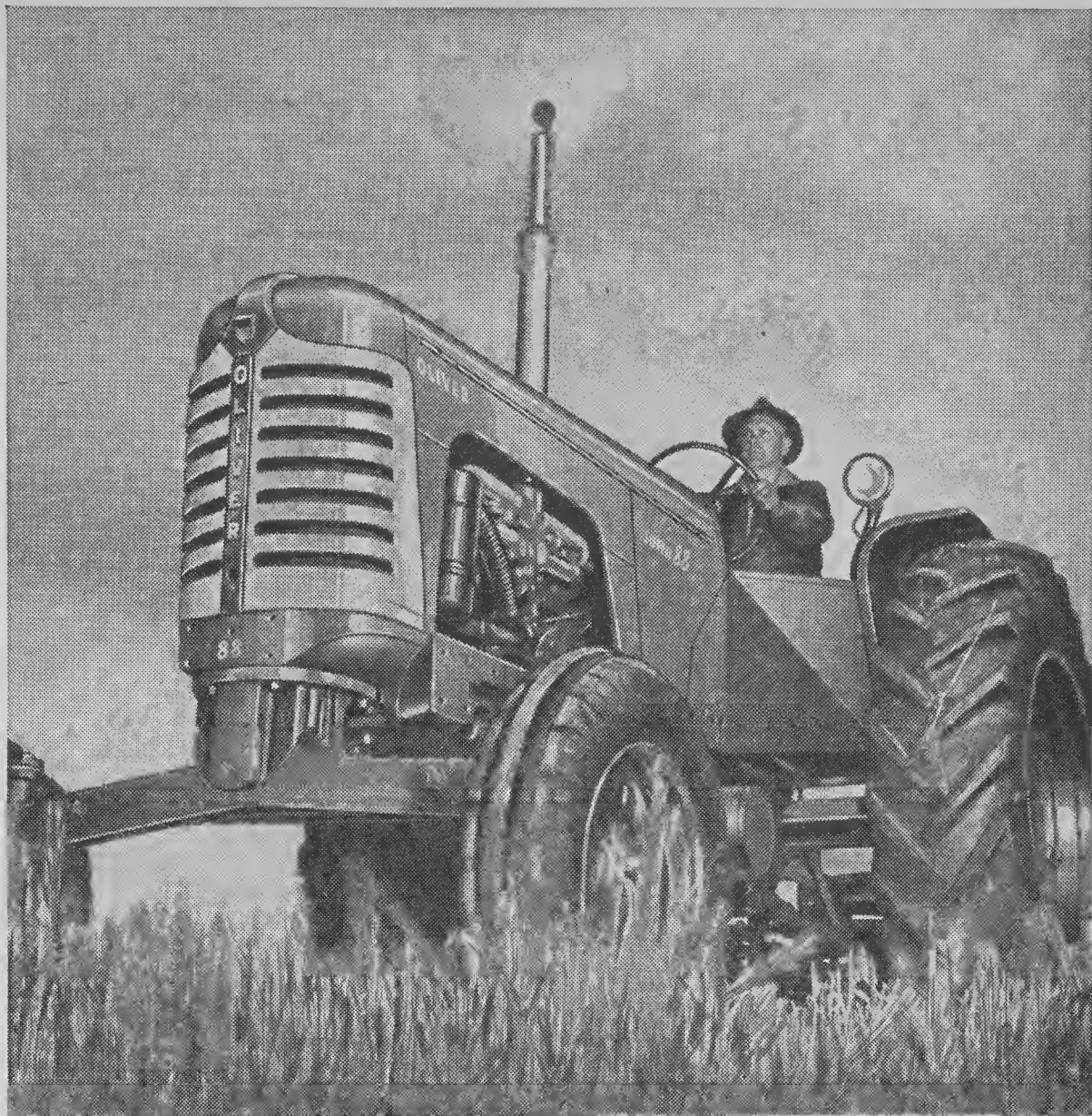
BE READY FOR SPRING WORK

The rate of seeding of the whole machine should also be checked once seeding operations begin. With one-way, the rate of seeding can vary, because these machines can be used to seed with various widths of cut, depending on the angle of adjustment. However, the machine gage or chart is calculated for only one width of cut. Hence, it will be inaccurate if you are seeding at any other width.

To find the actual rate of seeding, you simply fill the box level with grain, make one round on the field, and weigh or measure the grain necessary to fill the hopper level again. This will give you the number of bushels used. The following formula may be used to find the acres covered: width in inches times miles traveled, divided by 100, equals acres. To find the miles traveled on irregular fields, multiply the speed of the tractor by the time required to make the round. Knowing the acreage covered and the amount of seed used, it's then simple to calculate the rate of seeding. Just divide the amount of seed by the number of acres.

Most of us are familiar with the corrosive action of fertilizer on fertilizer attachments when they become wet. Fertilizer attachments should be thoroughly washed with water. If they have started to cake up, use plenty of water so that you can get all the fertilizer out. This should be done on a warm sunny day or in a heated shop so the attachments will dry thoroughly. Once dry, coat them with oil. The seed runs should also be cleaned thoroughly and coated with oil, because they, along with the drive shaft, have a tendency to corrode and rust, which interferes with the proper function of the seed run adjustments.

Now let's turn to seed drill furrow openers. They have a habit of becoming caked up with dirt mixed with lubricating grease and seeds. The furrow openers should be taken apart and the bearings washed in kerosene or gasoline to remove all dirt. Wear washers and dust seals in the disk bearings should be replaced before they allow dirt to eat out the bearings. When all adjustments and parts replacements have been made, the disk bearings should be lubricated with fresh lubricant. All furrow opener supporting arms should be



The Super 88 in the 50 drawbar horsepower class.

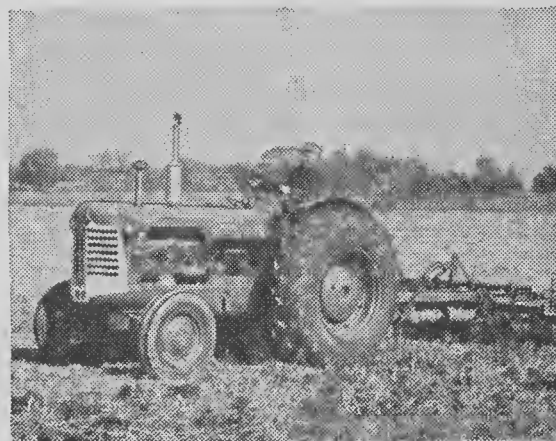
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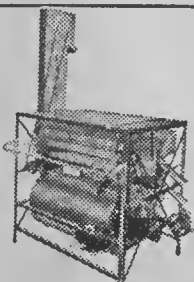
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straight and securely attached to the frame so that the furrow openers will run straight and be evenly spaced. If either the bolts or holes involved in holding the furrow opener drawboard to the frame are badly worn, the holes may be reamed out and larger bolts used. The pressure springs should also be adjusted evenly.

With one-ways and diskers it is particularly important that the seed spouts be adjusted uniformly, so that the seed will be delivered into the bottom of the furrows at a uniform depth. It may be desirable in some cases to lengthen seed spouts by adding a short piece of rubber hose of a size which will slip over the end of the seed spout.

UP to now we have been discussing only the seeding mechanisms of seeding machines. Now, let's turn to some general points in connection with each type of machine as a whole.

In conditioning seed drills, it is a good idea to go over the main framework and hitch carefully, checking for loose bolts, cracked or bent members and worn parts. Check wheels and wheel bearings carefully, making any necessary repairs to the axles or bearings. Grease well. Check also the gears, sprockets, chain drives and linkages and replace parts that show excessive wear. Power lifts should be washed out, repacked and adjusted as well.

In checking one-ways and wide-level diskers, the same approach should be taken. Make sure all bearings are in good condition and properly lubricated. Make sure all disks are tight on the shaft as well as being in good condition for penetrating the soil. Adjust the machine to the proper width or angle of cut to give proper coverage for weed control and proper penetration. Keep all the shearing edges or soil engaging parts sharp and shining on these machines, as well as on all other tillage machines.

It is always a good practice to cover the seed box and feed mechanisms with a tarp if the machine is left out-of-doors in wet weather. Thoroughly clean out the seed boxes after seeding and before storage of the drill. This also is a good practice for one-ways and diskers if the seed box is to be

left on the machine during summer-fallow operations. If these machines are to be used for tillage after seeding, it might be as well to remove the seed spouts or tubes and store them in a dry place after first coating them with a rust inhibitor.

Usually, time for preparation of tillage machines is scarce between seeding and the first summerfallow operations, because early summerfallow is more profitable in terms of moisture conservation. This necessitates preparing tillage machinery at the same time you are checking seeding equipment.

On all tillage implements it is advisable to maintain a bright polished surface on any of the soil engaging areas whether it's on the cultivator shovels, one-way disks or on the moldboards of a plow. In heavier clays, of course, the soil doesn't make the surface bright. The soil is quite sticky, especially if moist, and it is difficult to scour. The soil that is left on the soil engaging parts should be removed and a rust inhibitor or grease applied to cut down on corrosion.

In addition to the points covered here, all seeding and tillage implements, including cultivators, rod-weeders and plows, should be kept well painted.

Before painting these machines, clean them off and inspect the frame and bracing for deterioration, weakening cracks, and loose or missing bolts. When necessary servicing is completed, your seeding and tillage machines should be ready to go. Careful conditioning is likely to eliminate costly, time-consuming breakdowns during the spring rush. Proper adjustments in some cases will necessarily have to be left until you get into the field.

With the margin of profit in grain farming diminishing through the ever-increasing costs of machines and other factors, any reduction in overhead, through proper periodic servicing of farm equipment, will be economically advantageous.

(Note: Mr. J. A. Peck is extension agricultural engineer with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina.—ed.)

Continued from page 13

DRAINAGE BOOSTS YIELDS

over much of the farm land in Quebec and the Maritimes as well, especially in the dairying and grass-growing country. Trials being carried out in eastern Ontario indicate that it pays to tile-drain fields intended for grass or cash crops.

Farmers in most provinces, who see some of these symptoms in their own fields, and decide to do something about them, can usually get generous financial assistance from their provincial government.

ONTARIO'S drainage assistance program is a good example. It is handled by the extension branch of the department of agriculture. Those who plan to get drainage work done can apply at the agricultural repre-

sentative's office to obtain the services of an engineering fieldman.

The fieldman will, at no cost to the farmer, survey the farm, lay out blueprints for a drainage system, determine the number of tiles required, and provide other specifications. The completed plan will assist the operator of the ditcher, for as one engineer pointed out, a thousand tiles correctly laid, will often do as much good as two thousand improperly placed.

Guaranteed loans have been made available by the provincial government too. The Tile Drainage Act provides for loans that will cover 75 per cent of the cost of the drainage system. The loans are available in amounts up to \$3,000 per 100 acres or less of farm land. They must be

obtained through the local municipal council. The loans bear interest at 4 per cent so that an annual payment of \$12.33 for every \$100 borrowed retires both the principal and interest in 10 years.

Other provinces have assistance schemes of their own. New Brunswick reports that 174 farms installed tiles in 1956 under the provisions of the province's Drainage Act. Installation of diversion terraces, grass waterways and cut-off ditches in New Brunswick have been tied in now with other drainage work to help combat severe soil erosion caused in some areas by heavy rainfall at planting time.

Now that farmers across the country are recognizing the soundness of an investment in adequate drainage, they are giving surveyors, tile makers and ditching-machine operators a busy time of it.

Supervisor of the Ontario Department of Agriculture's engineering service, E. I. McLoughry, at the O.A.C.,

cautions farmers to apply early if they want a survey made of their problem fields, and a set of drainage plans drawn up. Even though the staff of his service has been enlarged to 14 men, and their efficiency stepped up a whopping 50 per cent in the past two years, they are still rushed to meet the demand.

Tile maker Amos Martin at Wallenstein, Ont., reports early sell-outs of his clay tiles each year. To encourage farmers to plan ahead, he offers a 7 per cent discount to those ordering their tiles in early winter. This permits him to plan his own work for the ensuing year, and to avoid being unable to take care of the needs of his customers.

While there is a waiting-list for tiling services in many areas, that wait is paying off for more and more farmers each year. The ditching machines which churn through the fields, laying the tiles will result in greater crop growth, and bigger returns for many farmers. V



Here, a road grader demonstrates how to prepare an open ditch to carry away surplus water. Nearly half of Ontario's farmland is imperfectly drained. [Guide photo]

Continued from page 14

22 COWS ON 25 PASTURE ACRES

pasture when he normally runs short in August.

He rounded out the fertilizer program by dressing the other five pasture fields with 250 pounds of 0-20-20 per acre. He omitted nitrogen because of the growing belief among some soil experts in the province that nitrogen applied in spring only forces the grass to excessive early growth, when it will already be in surplus, at the expense of later production. After his first try, he reported happily that it worked.

The O'Neil pasture program falls right in line with recommendations of Fred Everett at the experimental farm. He suggests a dressing of 0-20-20 in early spring, following it about July 1 with a nitrogen application. This pushes the forage to additional growth during the period when most pastures tail off before the fall rains. He warns that cattle must be kept off the fields that have been recently dressed with nitrogen to prevent nitrogen poisoning.

The normal hay or pasture mixture in New Brunswick seems to be timothy, alsike, and red clover, in the ratio of 70-15-15. Here again, Arthur is not satisfied that he has the final

answer. He has seeded one field to five strips with a different mixture in each. He plans to give orchard grass a trial this year too, for he has heard promising reports about it.

This youthful farmer has let himself in for plenty of book work with his devotion to farm planning, but he comes by his aptitude for keeping records honestly. His dad, who is now his partner, has had the herd on D.H.I.A. test for 30 years, to make it one of the longest continually tested herds in the country.—D.R.B. V

Continued from page 16

GUIDE TO CHICK BUYING

in housing during the first year, which favored the more rugged stock. It shows that where housing conditions are likely to be fairly severe, it may be wise to depend on heavy breeds and their crosses.

Most of the same principles apply to meat production. A broiler test, in

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progress for the second year, coupled with results from the U.S.A., provides evidence that there is a great difference in growth rate, feed efficiency, and mortality between the various stock. The best of the recently developed meat crosses are of the broad-breasted type with early feathering, and also light-colored feathers which overcome the pinfeather problem. It is clear that crossbreeding is at least as important in broiler production as in egg laying.

Those farmers who keep poultry mostly for their own supply of eggs and meat, with a small seasonal surplus for market, should buy stock which gives good quality meat, despite slightly lower egg production and higher feed requirements per dozen eggs. The better strains and crosses recommended for this purpose include White Rock, Columbian Rock, Barred Rock, Light Sussex, Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red.

The Central Egg Production Test at Ottawa is a most valuable service

to the Canadian poultryman. It's a good idea to make full use of the results when buying chicks. Hatcherymen have the reports of the central test, or if they are selling stock from the U.S.A., they should be able to show results of random sample tests,

when their stock is affected by these tests. Alberta has a provincial random sample test, too, and one is being set up in British Columbia. The good hatcheryman and the good poultryman will recognize the importance of these services. V

Continued from page 15

FARM SUPPLIES AT A SAVING

nois Grain Corporation, Illinois Live-stock Marketing Association, Illinois Milk Producers Association and Supply Company, Prairie Farms Creameries, Producers Seed Company, Illinois Locker Association, Illinois Fruit Growers Exchange, Illinois Farm Bureau Serum Association, and County Life, Mutual Fire and Mutual Casualty Companies. Illinois Agricultural Auditing, Holding and Service Companies complete the list.

It can readily be seen that the farmers of Illinois are highly organized, and are being provided with an opportunity to purchase the goods and services they require through enterprises which they have financed and which they control. Many Farm Bureau members use the facilities of several co-operatives in a single day. Their state and county association buildings also house the offices of their co-operatives. The annual meetings of all the state organizations are held at the same time and place. The strength, savings, convenience and other advantages of such an integrated organizational system will be apparent to all.

WITH this background before us, let us turn now to the policies and operations of I.F.S. and its member county service companies.

I.F.S. is the state-wide manufacturing, purchasing, supplying and service organization for its 100 county member companies. These member companies own the preferred stock of I.F.S. Their farmer delegates to the I.F.S. annual meeting elect the Company's Board of Directors, all of whom are farmers. One director is elected from each of 9 districts, and 2 directors-at-large are elected from the Board of Directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

In the words of I.F.S. General Manager C. H. Becker, "Our primary function is marketing—the marketing of basic and essential farm production supplies. The manufacturing and other services which we perform are done primarily to support the marketing function."

Policies That Work. T. L. Davis, director of sales services for the Company, and the writer's host for the two-day visit, pointed out what were considered to be some of the more unique characteristics and basic policies of I.F.S. He explained, "Our sales and services, unlike many other large farm co-ops in the United



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The neat Farm Bureau building houses county supply co-op office at Amboy.

States, are concentrated entirely in the State of Illinois. Moreover, the company has followed the policy of waiting to introduce a new product or service into the line, until the farmers wanted it and were prepared to put up the money to establish it. After expenses, reserve set-aside, taxes and interest on preferred stock are taken care of each year, the balance is paid back to farmer patrons in cash patronage dividends."

Farmer Wants Cash. Mr. Davis stressed that his Company was strongly of the opinion that "the average farmer is much more interested in his co-op when he is getting returns in cash. The Company therefore, prefers not to withhold earnings to finance capital needs or expansion of services, but to rely on raising money through selling preferred stock to member companies, who obtain the necessary funds from their farmer members on a straight investment basis. Capital funds have also been raised by issuing debentures to insurance companies and individual investors at low rates of interest."

Direct-to-the-Farm Delivery. "Another unique characteristic of I.F.S.," Mr. Davis said, "is its system of bulk distribution of supplies. Our petroleum products, feeds, fertilizers and so forth, go in bulk to our member service companies at the county level, who in turn market them in bulk on a direct-to-the-farm delivery basis. Member companies are anxious to save their farmer patrons time and money. They do this by seeing that they get goods and services of the right kind at the right place and at the right time. In this way they are also helping patrons to do a better job of farming."

As Mr. Davis drove through the prosperous-looking Illinois countryside, one thing that impressed the writer markedly was the highly attractive I.F.S. facilities, billboard advertising, and rolling stock. Wherever the road took us it was immediately possible to identify warehouses, petroleum plants, petroleum transports, and farm delivery trucks—even a fertilizer bag sitting in a farmer's field—as being part and parcel of I.F.S. operations. It seemed to be due to the simple but effective FS trademark, which was superimposed on a white background.

Effective Merchandising. In commenting on this phase of their program, Mr. Davis stated that up to a few years ago the major part of the responsibility for merchandising had rested with the county service companies. As more and more new products were introduced, the question of communicating with members—helping them to be reminded and informed of their organization and its service, of new products and improvements—became one of the companies' greatest problems. A decision was made to have I.F.S. take over the merchandising and to come up with a suitable trademark. The identification program was to include a complete repainting of buildings, petroleum tanks, trucks and other facilities, and the designing of new packages and containers.

"This we have done," Mr. Davis concluded. "It gave our company one of the biggest shots-in-the-arm that we have experienced in recent years. I am sure it has also helped our sales efforts."

Petroleum Operation Largest of All. One of the calls that was made was to the petroleum marine terminal located on the Mississippi River at Albany. Here I learned that petroleum products, including gasoline and diesel fuels, heating fuels, motor oils and greases, represented the Company's largest and most profitable division of sales and service. This division serves approximately 45 per cent of the farm petroleum market in Illinois, and provides more than half of the Company's total sales. The facilities at Albany service member companies in north-western Illinois only. Similar facilities

at suitable locations elsewhere in the state look after the needs of the other county companies.

In answer to a question as to the source of the Company's petroleum products and how they get to the farmer, Mr. Davis had this to say: "Well, our company owns a number of oil wells and we have been expanding our efforts in this direction. However, we still can't meet all our demands, so we purchase a certain amount of the crude product and pipe it in our own pipeline for processing in our own refinery. The refined products are brought up the Missis-

sippi by our own barges. They unload at the pumping station dock. The fuels go into the terminal storage tanks and are drawn off into tankers like the one being loaded now. The oil tankers deliver the fuels to the county petroleum plants. Here, in turn, the smaller county tank trucks make direct-to-the-farm deliveries. Most farmers have heating fuel and gasoline tanks to store their supplies."

OTHER examples of the farm supply co-op's modern facilities and forward looking policies were brought to light in visits to the feed manufactur-



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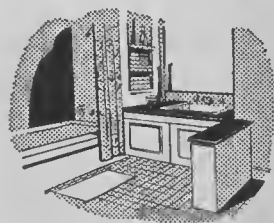
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ing plant at Mendota, and to the Lee County Service Company at Amboy.

Feed mill manager Charles Taylor—a man who likes to go hunting in Canada—emphasized that changes were taking place rapidly in the livestock and poultry feed business.

Efficiently Produced Quality Feeds.
“In order to remain competitive with a complete, high quality livestock feed service, and to keep costs to a minimum,” he stated, “the Company has to use the most modern equipment available, incorporate all practical nutritional discoveries into its feed formulas and follow a strict quality control system with all its products.”

One I.F.S. objective is to keep all its plants operating at full capacity, and therefore efficiently. The Mendota feed mill runs three 8-hour shifts around the clock for six days a week and produces about 350 tons of product a day in pelleted, crumble and meal form.

Mr. Taylor said, “A few years back we were turning out about 80 per cent of our feeds in meal form and only 20 per cent in pellets. Today, the ratio is about 85 pellet and crumble, to 15 of meal. Farmers are catching onto the savings that accrue through pelleted feeds, even though they are sold at \$2 more per ton than meal feeds.”

In the mill Mr. Taylor showed me how, through a system of augers, machines, conveyors and shoots, the raw products were changed into FS bagged, processed feeds, which were placed directly into waiting bulk transports with a very minimum of hand labor. The mill has a fleet of 32 transport trucks, each with a capacity of 21 tons. Fifteen are kept backed into the loading platform while the rest are making deliveries to the county feed warehouses. In this way very little storage space is required, substantial savings are made in material handling, and no time is lost in keeping the product moving out.

The mill has its own quality control laboratory. Complete checks are made on both incoming raw materials and ingredients, and outgoing manufactured feeds. The Company has its own highly trained animal nutritionist who works closely with scientists at the University of Illinois in the development of the feed formulas which are used. New ingredients are placed in the feeds as soon as they prove worthwhile. For example, stilbestrol was included in steer feeds nearly three years ago.

Research Conscious. While going through the laboratory, Mr. Davis indicated that the Company attached great importance to the quality of products they processed and sold. “In addition to the facilities here,” he stated, “we maintain quality control labs at five other feed, fertilizer and petroleum plants. I.F.S. also invests large sums of money in economic, marketing and technical research on its own, and in co-operation with other farm organizations. The Company is convinced that it must step-up its efforts in these fields if it is going to keep abreast of the rapid changes in both technology and marketing that are taking place.”

THE last stop on our extensive tour was at the town of Amboy. It was here that we listened and talked to L. S. Hill, manager of the Lee County Service Company—one of the 100 such companies in Illinois that distribute FS supplies to their farm member patrons at a saving. In his modern office, situated in one wing of the Lee County Farm Bureau Bldg., he indicated that they operated their direct-to-the-farm service with 8 petroleum trucks working out of 4 bulk plants, and with 5 feed and plant food trucks. The driver salesmen on the trucks do their work on a commission basis, which serves to keep them on their toes.

“Our Company is a co-operative corporation, which is organized under the provisions of the Illinois Co-operative Act,” Mr. Hill explained. “This is a Farm Bureau-type co-op. Voting at our annual meeting is done by members of our County Farm Bureau. Our main objectives are to provide the 2,500 Farm Bureau members in this county with high quality products at a saving. We purchase the commodities which are essential to their business from I.F.S., of which we are a member. Since we started up in 1930 we have returned to farm member patrons in this county more than \$1¼ million in patronage refunds and preferred stock dividends. These two items alone came to more than \$62,000 last year.”

We asked him about the number of employees and where they came from. He stated in reply, “We grow our own personnel. Most of them come to senior positions after being oil truck salesmen. There are 26 employees on our staff at present.”

Mr. Hill took us out to see the warehouse terminal and to show us, in particular, the fertilizer bulk blending

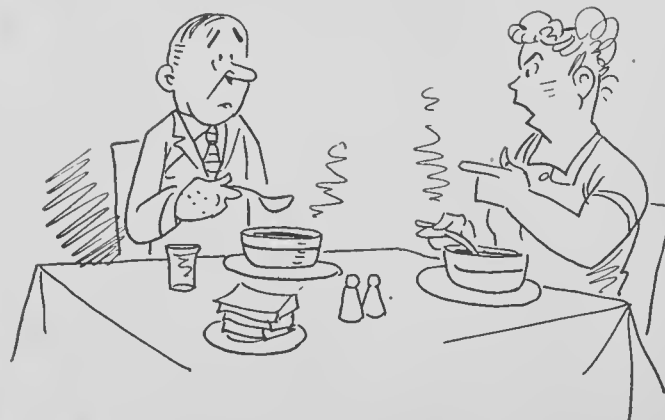


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plant which was in operation. Here farmers could obtain a blended fertilizer to meet their own soil requirements as shown by individual soil tests. Nitrogen carriers, various phosphates and potash were being mixed in a special apparatus and loaded directly onto the farmer's own truck, or a delivery truck, for transporting to the field. The blend could be spread either by truck or other equipment in a one-time operation, thus saving time and labor as well as reducing soil compaction. Of course, a full line of high analysis, bagged FS mixed fertilizers were available as well. These are supplied by the I.F.S. fertilizer plants.

Mr. Hill handed me, before leaving, a copy of their Patrons Guide. This is really a commodity catalog which describes in detail the supplies available, gives some advice on their use, and wherever possible quotes the prices. The catalog is issued quarterly to all patrons by I.F.S. Prices quoted are current, delivered - to - the - farm prices. Patrons are protected against any rise in price for three months after the catalog is issued.

On our return trip to Chicago Mr. Davis explained that I.F.S. and each county member company operate on a 3-year term membership agreement. The agreement is a legal document binding on both parties. It spells out in detail what I.F.S. agrees to do, what the member company agrees to

do, and what they mutually agree to do. Examples sighted were that I.F.S. agrees to accept responsibility for employing the member company manager and to sell exclusively to member companies. The county company agrees to purchase from I.F.S. only, to keep records on standard forms supplied by I.F.S., to have the books audited monthly, and to submit income and expense statements monthly.

Such a relationship in the family of co-ops meant that I.F.S. management had a wealth of factual business information at its fingertips each month from which they could pinpoint strengths and weaknesses in the member company operations. Business service fieldmen from I.F.S. made calls on county company managers who were in difficulties, with a view to working out practical solutions to the problems together.

ILLINOIS farmers believe that agricultural co-operatives are a basic factor in the American free enterprise system; that their success depends on local member company ownership and control; and that they attain their greatest strength and make their greatest contribution to better farming when affiliated with a strong farm membership organization. Furthermore, they believe that their co-ops make a fundamental contribution to the preservation of the family-type farm, and to protection of farmer interests generally. Based on what this

observer saw and heard, it appeared that these beliefs are well founded.

What were the main elements of success in their venture? Perhaps they can be summarized as follows:

- Strong farmer and farm organization support.
- Effective merchandising and salesmanship.
- Annual payments of patronage dividends in substantial amounts.
- Bulk distribution and direct-to-the-farm service.
- An alert program of product research and quality control.
- Preparedness to modernize equipment and facilities, to operate them efficiently, and to integrate and specialize when it became advantageous to do so.
- Teamwork within I.F.S. and between I.F.S., its member companies, other co-operatives, and the state Farm Bureau organization.
- Sound financing to provide continuity and to maintain a high credit rating for the organization.
- Bold leadership to meet the needs of a rapidly changing agriculture.

This family of organizations was built on a spirit of pioneering. It won its spurs with dynamic and timely programs—shaped by farmers for farmers. Its tools have been, and will undoubtedly continue to be, research and sound, modern patterns of management.

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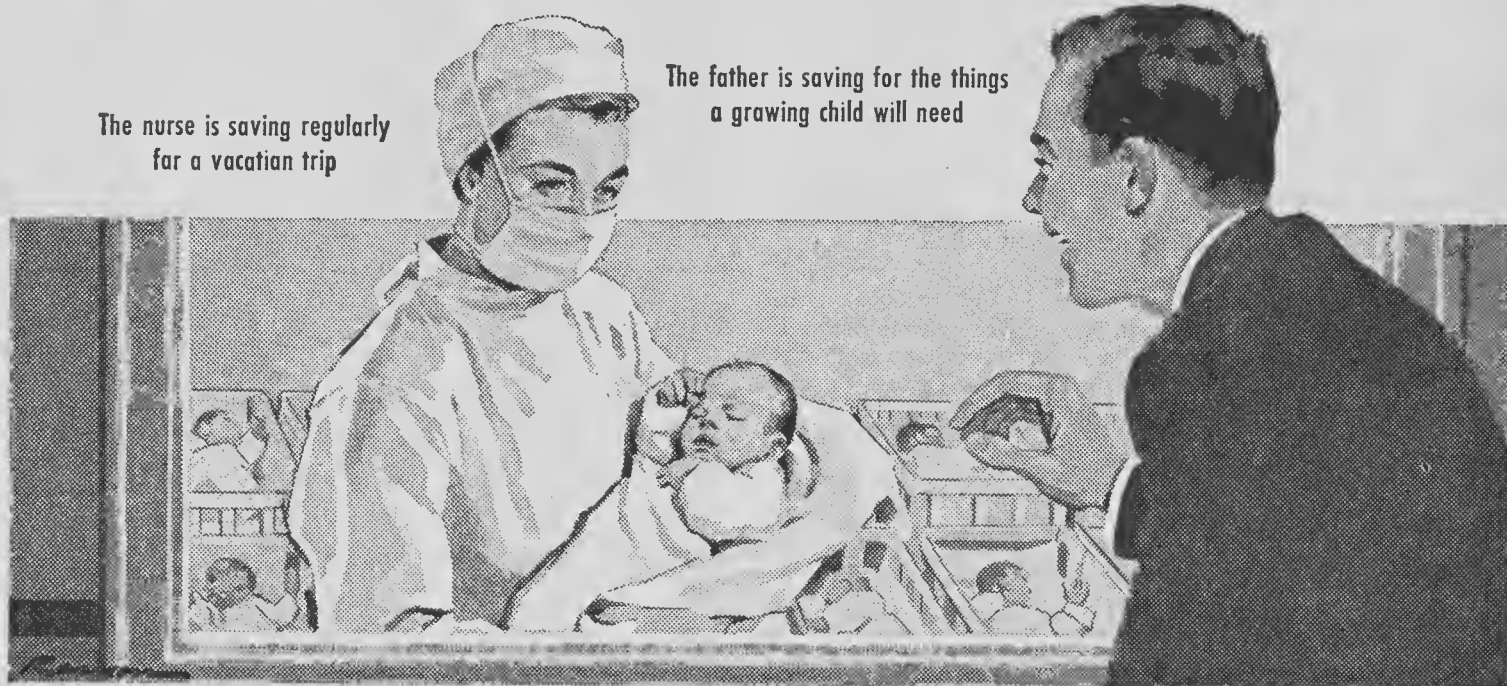
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Honey Bees Are Drug Addicts

by JOHN BARRY

THERE are many puzzling aspects about the life of bees, but none so enigmatic as that of their fanatical loyalty to their queen. They are more loyal and steadfast than the most politically indoctrinated partisan that Man has yet produced.

But light has now been thrown onto the "mentality" of the bee; and in the opinion of Dr. Colin Butler, of the famous research station at Rothamsted, and Britain's top bee scientist, these busy little insects are not willingly loyal at all. They are, in effect, tricked into being ardent and zealous followers of their queen, who supplies them with a mysterious substance which they cannot do without and which they crave like dope.

It is on this slender but infinitely powerful thread that the queen keeps her subjects in order and makes them obey her. That the thread is slender can easily be proved, because if a regular supply of the dope is kept from the worker bees they become not only discontented, irritable and shiftless, but disloyal to their queen. If the supply is kept up, the workers will toil contentedly for their community, with hardly a buzz of disapproval.

What is this mysterious "queen substance?" According to Dr. Butler it is contained in the special wax which covers the queen's body. Up to the present it has not been analyzed completely or isolated, but that it is contained in the queen's body wax can readily be proved, because it rubs off. And the cotton wool that has been used to rub it off becomes immediately attractive to the worker bees while the queen is ignored.

It is essential for the bees to touch the queen to get the dope. As long as they can do this they remain satisfied. If the queen is placed in a small wire-mesh cage so that the workers can see her, but not touch her, she loses all her influence. Furthermore, Dr. Butler says that the food which worker bees hand on from one to another inside the hive contains this "queen substance," and is the method by which bees tell each other that the queen is all right.

"Of all the factors which help to keep the members of a colony of bees together," says Dr. Butler, "the strong desire for 'queen substance' is probably the most important." This answers the question of why bees swarm. It is the inability of an aging queen to supply the workers with their essential dope which makes the workers become shiftless, and therefore makes them rear a new queen. Once they have reared a new and virgin queen, who will be able to supply them with their drug, workers immediately become disloyal, and thousands of them quit the hive in a swarm to follow the nuptial flight of their new queen and to form a new colony.

One of the sure signs of a hive with an aging queen, who can no longer supply her "queen substance" in sufficient quantities to assuage the craving of her addicted workers, is a roaring sound. This noise is made by the dope-starved workers fanning their wings.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 72 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



WHEN sketching people in action, have you thought that you are not actually seeing much of the people themselves? What you see are the clothes they are wearing, and these take different shapes and folds according to what the bodies they cover are doing.

These folds, then, are important. And as you can see in the accompanying sketches, the folds are very different in different activities. The boy at the left, for instance, is resting his weight on his left arm. The sleeve of his mackinaw falls in easy folds and the waist on the opposite side shows sharp wrinkles. The boy at the top with arm outstretched puts a strain on the coat sleeve, making long straining folds across his back and under the sleeve. At the same time the top of the sleeve shows a series of short tight wrinkles, while the sleeve of the

opposite arm shows merely a few soft wrinkles and no strain. The standing figure at right carries the full weight on the right leg and rests the left. See how this gives a characteristic swing to the figure.

All of these sketches have been done quickly and direct from the model. When you are studying folds it is best to work from a model and in many different positions. Do not miss any opportunity to study folds of different materials — leather, woolen blankets, silk, oilcloth, paper, gabardine, etc. As you grow familiar with the general laws of folds in cloth, your action sketches from life will grow more and more convincing.

(Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors series is available in book form from The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Price post-paid \$1.00).

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

Continued from page 22

He urged the provincial government to start a long-term credit plan on a provincial basis.

The SFU also held a one-day school to promote the organization of Young Farmers' Clubs within its own locals. Clubs already exist in the districts of Dilke, Craik, Shaunavon, Kingsland, Success and Pennant.

The Farmers' Union of Alberta requested the Alberta Government to bring in legislation which would give farmers a 2 per cent royalty on oil produced on land where the farmers do not hold mineral and oil rights. It also urged that the present average oil production royalty be increased from 12½ per cent to 25 per cent.

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has asked the provincial government to hold another egg marketing plebiscite before June 30, in which enumerating and voting would be carried out simultaneously. They also requested that the 51 per cent requirement to establish the marketing board be changed to two-thirds of those actually voting.

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation, in a brief to the provincial cabinet touching on most of the major problems confronting farmers in the province, called on the government to strongly support the steady and continuous lowering of barriers to promote freedom of trade, and the implementation of a price support system that would take into consideration, by way of a formula, the farmers' increased costs of production. It also called on the government to increase the funds it was making available for education, research and extension in the farm field.



WHAT'S HAPPENING

MARKETING BOARD BATTLE CONTINUES

"This board is not just fighting for the tobacco grower. It is fighting for the right of every farmer in Ontario to market his produce in a fair and equitable manner. If the tobacco farmer loses this fight, all other farmers will share the bitterness of his defeat." These words were spoken by Jesse Gray, president of the Ontario Flue-cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board, after a stormy meeting at Tillsonburg last month.

The meeting, attended by members of the board and committee men from all of Ontario's flue-cured tobacco growing areas, was told that it had been intimated in official quarters (presumably the Ontario Department of Agriculture) that the board might consider a change in its marketing method. Emphatic support for the present method, which was voiced at the meeting, was said by Mr. Gray to give the board a clear mandate to stick by the bale auction system. He claimed that if the tobacco companies would remove their limit on the number of bales on a flat, and would agree to buy an average of 15-bale flats, and if the removal of bale paper was controlled, they could clean up the crop not later than April 1.

"The board can't make the companies buy tobacco," Mr. Gray continued. "Therefore application has been made to Ottawa for funds to buy and process tobacco, if it should prove necessary."

A few days later, Premier Frost of Ontario commented that progress made in tobacco marketing would eventually represent a milestone in the history of farm marketing. He thought that there was some validity in the argument that the Farm Products Marketing Board, with its civil service composition, marked an undue degree of government intervention. He favored a board more independently representative, as was the milk industry board.

The Premier said he was satisfied that farm marketing legislation was the only way to give farmers social justice. His government had no intention of backing away from its support of the farm marketing program. ✓

B.C. STOCKMEN SEEK MARKETING SOLUTION

The B.C. Beef Cattle Growers' Association and the B.C. Livestock Producers' Co-operative Assn. recently set up a committee to consider what B.C. ranchers should do about marketing their grass-fed cattle. Housewives prefer beef with white fat (grain fed), as compared to the yellow fat of grass-fed steers. Because of this, grass-fattened cattle are no longer desired by the retail beef trade, which is mostly in the hands of large chain stores.

Committee findings revealed that the preference for grain-fed animals wasn't a temporary fad, but has been developing for over 20 years. It was decided that the market for fat grass steers has gone, and B.C. ranchers will just have to adjust to the new demand. One way they could do this

and still make a living was pointed up when salesmen of the Co-operative found they could get plenty of orders for yearling feeder steers, and that these animals also brought up to 2 cents more per pound than fat grass cattle.

The committee decided that three courses were open to the ranchers — finish their cattle on imported grain,

custom feed in some grain-producing area, or sell feeder stock. Because successful grain feeding needs both experience and ready cash, and custom feeding (at about 20 cents per pound of gain) eats into profits, selling young feeder stock was considered the best course to take. That is, a young high-class feeder animal weighing from 600 to 700 pounds.

It was believed that selling yearlings would actually bring the cattlemen more money. U.S. stockmen have

been selling nothing bigger than yearlings off grass for many years. Feeders prefer these animals because they cost less to transport to the feedlot, they gain more efficiently, and the original cost is a smaller part of the total cost. The committee pointed out that the changeover wouldn't mean a no-income year for the stockman. He would reap a larger income the first year, because he would have both yearlings and two-year-olds for sale. ✓

(Please turn to page 64)

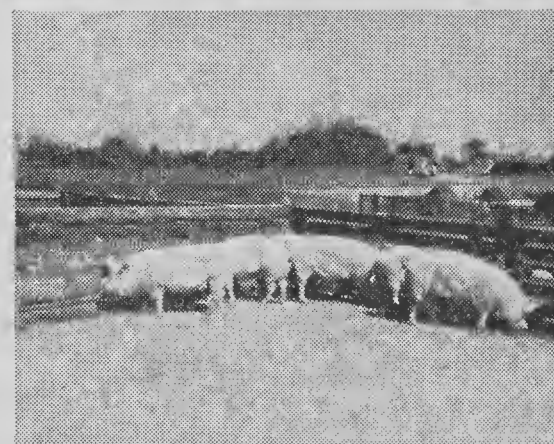
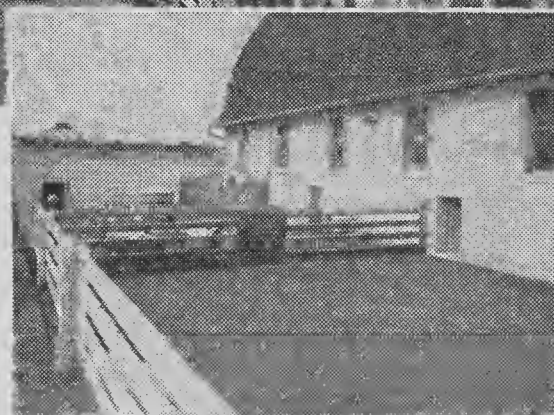
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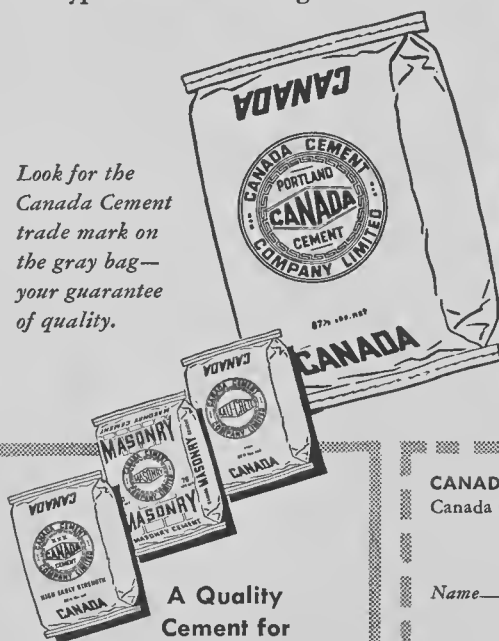


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WHAT'S HAPPENING

A HELPING HAND

Although completely paralyzed from the hips down, and having his right arm paralyzed approximately 25 per cent, John Fulton, of Pakenham, Ont., does his share of work on the Fulton farm. Each morning he is lifted onto a tractor rigged with a special bucket seat, and controls arranged for him to handle with his good left hand. The March of Dimes purchased a Henry Backhoe for him, on an interest-free loan, and now John works steadily at excavating and ditching under contract in a wide area around the home farm, as well as helping on the farm. ✓



Although severely stricken by polio, John Fulton has refused to allow it to interfere with his life on the farm. Here he is on his specially adapted tractor.



You be the judge

This is the case of a homeowner who wanted a particular household appliance. Not having the ready cash, he opened a Savings Account at Imperial Bank of Canada, and saved for it. Because he was not involved with carrying charges, he was able to buy it at the regular retail price, and so save money on the purchase. He also received interest, from Imperial, while he was saving. You be the judge. Isn't buying with cash the sensible way to get the things you want?

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U.S. SOIL BANK PROGRAM FOR 1958

Ezra Taft Benson, U.S. secretary of agriculture, has announced the general provisions for the acreage reserve of the soil bank for spring-planted basic crops in 1958.

Highlights of the acreage reserve program and principal changes from 1957 include:

- Per acre payment rates for the 1958 program are somewhat higher for most crops.

- Farmers who took part in the 1957 acreage reserve will be paid a 10 per cent premium above the 1958 compensation rate established for their farms, if they put the identical land in the 1958 program.

- "Allotment" acres of spring wheat, corn, upland cotton, rice, and tobacco are eligible for the 1958 acreage reserve.

- The total goal for basic crops in the 1958 acreage reserve is from 11.5 million to 14.5 million acres.

- A soil bank base will be established for all farms taking part in the 1958 acreage reserve. This will be the total crop acreage figure for the farm, based primarily on production history for 1956 and 1957. Total harvested acreage in 1958 must be reduced below this base by the number of acres placed in the soil bank.

- There will be a limit of \$3,000 on the total of acreage reserve payments which can be made to any one producer.

- There is a limit of \$500 million on total funds available for the 1958 acreage reserve programs—a reduction by Congress from the original \$750 million. ✓

VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR WEST RECONSIDERED

The Senate of the University of Saskatchewan has asked the University Council to reconsider the Council's recommendation that a College of Veterinary Medicine not be established at the U. of S. The Senate came to the conclusion that there is sufficient indication of the possible success of such a college to warrant further study. The College of Agriculture has been requested to reconsider the matter, and to make all possible additional investigations to those made previously, which might throw light on the problem. ✓

MANITOBA INVITES POULTRY PROCESSORS

There is room for at least four new poultry-processing plants in Manitoba, states that province's minister of industry and commerce, Hon. F. L. Jobin. Supporting his statement is a 28-page report on a 6-month study of opportunities for poultry processing in Manitoba which indicates that eviscerated (ready-to-cook) poultry is gaining widespread consumer acceptance in Canada and rapidly displacing New York dressed poultry.

The Manitoba report includes a general review of processing procedures in modern poultry plants and describes and evaluates the equipment needed for: (1) a killing plant; (2) a killing and eviscerating plant; (3) a killing, eviscerating and freezing plant. ✓

Continued from page 17

THE LITTLE LOST LAMB

difference. But," she added with some asperity, "it's probably a good thing we found out what you're really like before he did become your son."

"That will do, Mrs. Carlton. There's no need to be so dramatic. We really don't care to hear what you think." Mrs. Roberts' voice sounded hard and sharp. "Come on, Chester, let's go home." And without looking into the room where David lay, they went out.

Pushing the door open, Mrs. Carlton caught the stricken look on David's face. "You heard them, Davey. Well, never you mind, darling," she told him, "we've got a nice place for you back at the orphanage. All the boys are waiting for you to come home just as soon as you're well enough." She reached down and kissed him, her face wet against his. "We all want you back, Davey. Don't forget that. We all love you, dear."

DAVID finally had gone back, not as the merry, chubby little boy he had been, but as a silent, thin eight-year-old with a bitter resolve never to be adopted again. He hated his lameness, but most of all he hated the ugly black brace that made everyone look at him when he tried to walk.

"Hey, there, Kid!" a gruff voice roused him. "You in trouble?"

David sat up, rubbing his eyes. It was Mike, the big black-haired milkman who left the crates of milk at the orphanage daily. Always he had a joke to tell the boys, very often he gave them rides in his truck, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas he never forgot to bring them big baskets of apples from his farm.

"Need a friend, Kid? That's me, Mike Gillespie. What's your trouble anyway?"

As David looked up into the man's kind face, he started to cry. The whole story tumbled out then about not wanting to be adopted again, his dislike for the heavy brace and most of all, his hatred of being a cripple.

"Whoever dared to call a great little guy like you a cripple?" Mike exploded. "I'll tell you what cripples are. They're people who are mean and hateful in here." He banged his chest with his big, hairy fist. "Ya know, Kid, everyone has something. None of us are perfect. Some people have a bum heart, and others like you have a lame leg. Now, I betcha you never knew that a guy like me has only one eye."

To David's startled amazement, Mike, with a quick flip of his fingers, rolled one of his eyes out into his hand. "That's glass, Kid, a real snappy job as far's looks goes, but I can't see a blame thing out of it. Lost mine in Korea. Didn't think I'd ever get over it, but now I don't mind so much. You see, we all have something. It's not what we have that's bad. It's how we feel about it inside. A nurse in the hospital told me that, and it's the truth." David stared, fascinated, as Mike returned the eye to its socket. "Now you take that brace," Mike continued, "you shouldn't hate it. It's your friend. If you didn't have it,

you'd have to stay in bed all the time. You wouldn't like that much, would ya?"

DAVID shook his head. The brace, a friend? He'd never thought of it that way. But maybe Mike was right. The brace did help him to walk.

"Now," Mike asked him, "who's it wants to adopt you?"

"Someone named Rosellwood," David told him, and added gloomily, "He's a minister."

"The Rosellwoods!" Mike yelled. "Say, Kid, if they want to adopt, you'd better hurry back fast so's they

can. I bet they've done more for the kids in this town than all of the other people in it. They love kids! I know him. He's a real right guy. Come to think of it," Mike hesitated a minute, then added, "he's a lot like you, Kid." He pulled a clean blue handkerchief out of his pocket and dipping it in a corner of a milk case where the ice had melted, he tried to clean David's smudged face. "Let me fix you up a bit before I take you back."

David's appearance improved little, but at least he felt cooler as Mike finished his ministrations. "Now, let's have a good long drink of cold milk, then we'll be all set to go." David drank the cool milk gratefully as Mike turned the truck and drove slowly back to the orphanage.

(Please turn page)



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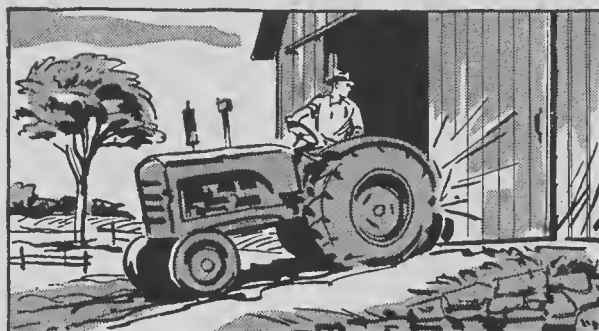
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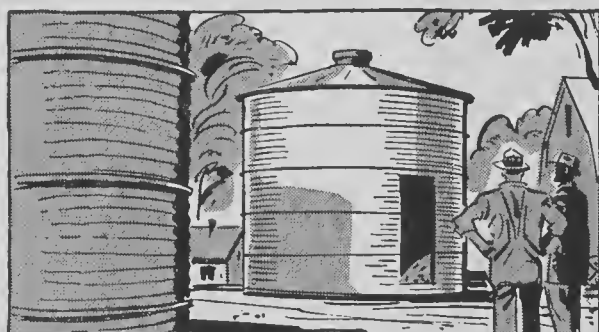
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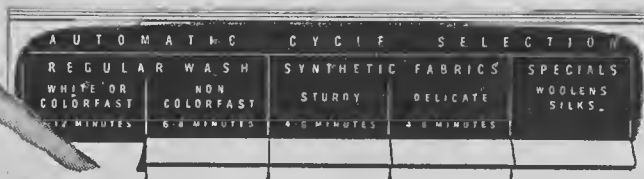
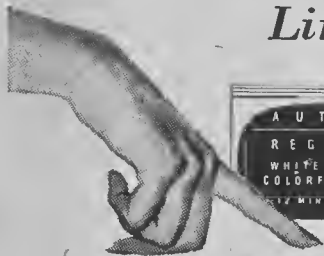
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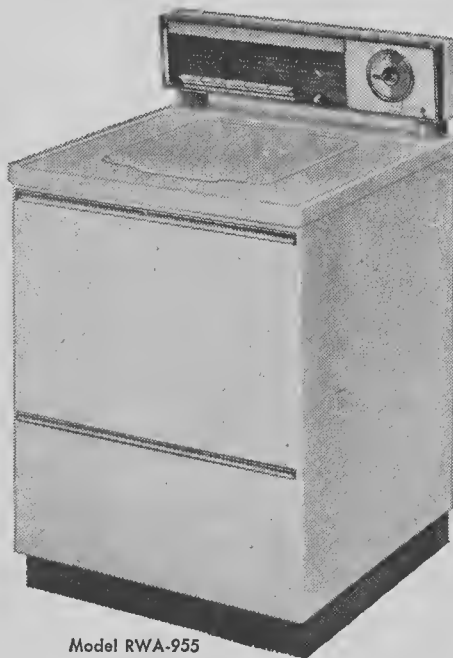
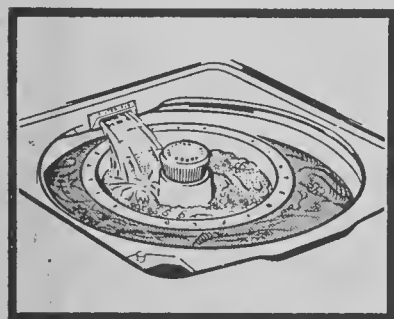


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"I'll be looking you up," Mike promised him, as he let David out at the gate, "either here or at the Rosellwood's. You and me's friends. Remember that, Kid. Let's shake on it."

As they solemnly shook hands, Bud came racing around the corner of the building, "Where've you been, Dave?" he yelled. "Mrs. Carlton's been looking all over for you. Those people that want you are in her office now."

David walked slowly into the coolness of the brick building and made his way down the corridor. As he came to the office, the door stood open. He peered in by the big hinges and stared in disbelief at the blonde woman sitting across the desk from Mrs. Carlton. Rose! Where had she come from? What could she be doing here? Perhaps she wanted more boys to come to Sunday school.

As he stood watching, he heard Mrs. Carlton say, "David's had a hard time as I've told you. If only someone could help turn him back into the happy little boy that he was. I haven't heard that child really laugh in weeks. He's like a little lost lamb that doesn't know how to find his way home. I ask God every day to guide me in helping David accept things. I just couldn't bear to have anything happen to hurt him again."

"You needn't worry about that," Rose answered her. "I love David. I've watched him and talked to him every chance I've had these last months. Oh, Mrs. Carlton, we want a little boy so much. And we're so sure we can do a lot to help a child that's lame. We've prayed and prayed ever since we lost our own Kevin for a little boy to love and care for again. I just know David is the one God meant us to have."

"He's a wonderful little fellow, Mrs. Rosellwood."

ROSELLWOOD! Rose! Everything seemed to fall into place in David's mind like the pieces of a picture puzzle. Mr. Rosellwood must be the minister and Rose was his wife. And they wanted to adopt him. It couldn't be true. In his eagerness to see better, he leaned forward, throwing his leg off balance. The brace clicked loudly.

Mrs. Carlton turned quickly. "Is that you, David? Come in, dear."

David heard her gasp of dismay as she took in his appearance but his

eyes were all for Rose. She returned his look solemnly then gave him a big wink. "Hi, David, we thought maybe you'd like to come home with us. We have some brand new kittens that we'd like you to help name."

"David, what on earth happened to you?" Mrs. Carlton's voice sounded as though she was choking on something. "Please come over here."

David started his slow way across the long polished floor. He didn't think he could make it with the three pair of eyes watching him. And the old brace clicked loudly at every step. Then he saw Mr. Rosellwood get up and start toward him. David suddenly knew what Mike had meant when he said, "He's a lot like you, Kid." Why, he was! Mr. Rosellwood, hand outstretched, was hurrying toward David but walking the way David walked and at each step his brace made the same funny little clicking sound that David's made.

As David looked shyly up into the warm friendly face, Mr. Rosellwood grinned down at him, "Clickety, click, click, thump, thump!" he said. "Guess we make our own music wherever we go, don't we, Son?"

DAVID stared at him. Mike had said the brace was his friend and here this man was joking about his. Suddenly, he wanted very much to show Mr. Rosellwood he could make a joke about his brace too. "Clickety, click, click, thump, thump!" he shouted at the top of his lungs. Then, overcome by embarrassment, he hung his head, but Mr. Rosellwood chuckled. "That's it, Son. Remember, we've got six legs between us instead of four. Not many people can equal that, and I always say you should make the most of what you have."

David grinned up at him. "You make good jokes, Mr. Rose, Rosell . . ."

Mr. Rosellwood interrupted him. "Just call me Pop. All the boys do."

"You make good jokes, Pop," David repeated, "and almost as good as Mike's." Then he added, hopefully, "but I don't suppose you have a glass eye, do you?"

"Well, no, no, I don't, David, but I sure hope before too long my jokes at least will come up to Mike's."

They regarded each other very seriously for a minute, then both broke into delighted laughter.

Mrs. Carlton's eyes were shiny with tears as her glance met Rose's serene one. "Thank God," she said gratefully.

"Yes, thank God," Rose repeated, "it looks as though our little lost lamb has found his way at last."

As he caught the words, David asked, "Do you have lambs too, Pop?"

"No, no, we don't, but we have lots of other things including those kittens, and loads to do so we'd better get going. Let me see," he added, ticking the items off on his fingers, "we must stop and buy some milk, get some hot dogs for tomorrow's picnic, and we've got to hurry home and get some supper so's we can start naming those kittens, and . . ."

Little worried lines creased David's forehead for a minute as he listened, then he interrupted in his firm, clear little voice, "And don't forget you've gotta start 'dopting me, too." V



"You've spent too much time at the experimental farm. You've got hybrid corns."

THE *Country* GUIDE

Home and Family

Icicles

IT was the kind of a winter's day that entices young and old to ramble outdoors. The snow had a crisp layer on top, and icicles clung to the roofs of houses and barns. They hung like pendants of beautiful crystal. As the sunlight fell on them, they glowed with brilliant rainbow hues.

Walking outdoors, with a gentle spring-like wind blowing into my face, set me to reminiscing. I recalled a conversation I overheard a short time ago between two mothers.

One of the mothers expressed the thought that she would like to find a job. She would like to become a modern woman—one who combined home-making with a full time job. In this way she would be able to enjoy more freedom and increased cultural and social activities. There could be someone extra in the house to be in charge of the children and the chores. And, of course, there were wonderful things that could be done with that extra "take home pay."

The other mother nodded, and then I heard her say something to the effect that the quiet rewarding blessings of home were actually her "stay home pay"—cherished experiences that her friends with "take home pay" did not have. There were the whispered confidences of the small children; the shouts of delight of teenagers smelling bread baking in the oven; the look of contentment and appreciation of a husband, met at the end of each day with happy affection, rather than family troubles.

It seemed to me that many people would consider her old-fashioned. But, for her, I am sure, there are no bonuses of more freedom, cultural advantages, or financial independence, that could possibly recompense for the priceless trust of a family—the reward of all true homemakers. ✓

by GLENORA PEARCE



Window on Hudson Bay

by MARJORIE K. OLMSTED

WHEN we first moved to Fort Churchill a little more than a year ago, I was thrilled to find that our army home overlooked Hudson Bay. It was August and I hadn't yet felt the bitter north wind that sometimes freezes the pipes in the quarters, and that many times made me thankful to wear heavy socks in our kitchen to get breakfast.

But even while the movers were bringing in our furniture, I was excited at the unlimited view of Hudson Bay, that huge expanse of water which somehow always seemed to make a map of Canada really look like Canada when you drew it in geography class. And here it was, right before my very eyes!

My two little girls have a story-book view from their bedroom. At bedtime, during the summer, we often sat together in the dark watching a combination of northern lights, the Big Dipper, and grain boats whose lights twinkled far in the distance as they waited their turn to go into port to load grain.

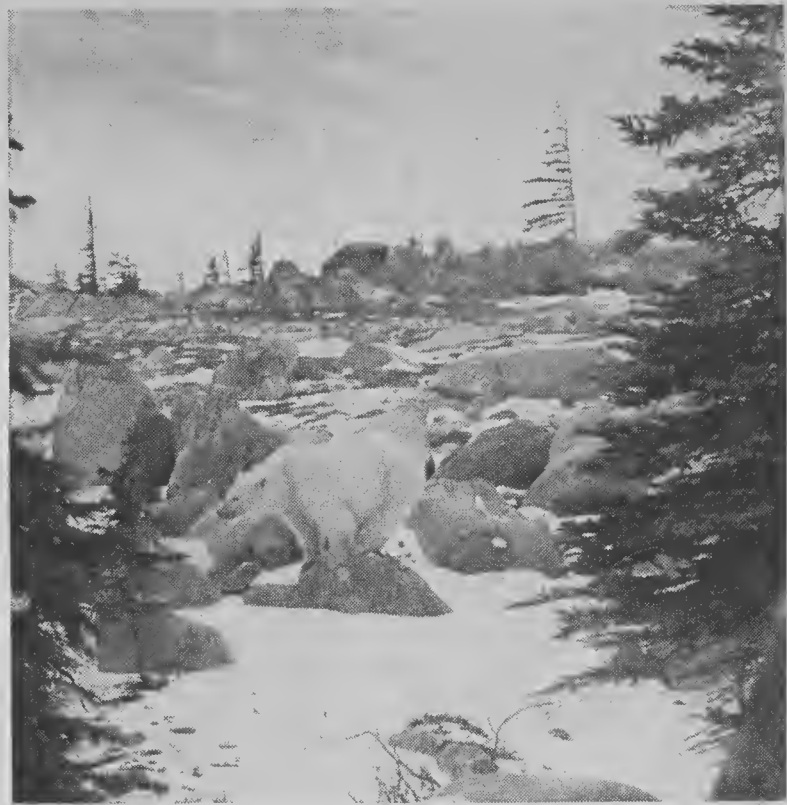
The sunsets are wonderful. Early in June the sun sets far out over the water and rises again soon afterward, so that if you stay up late it is hard to distinguish between sunset and sunrise. In midsummer, the sun sets behind the grain elevator on the horizon, and by September, further west behind the scraggly evergreens which are on the very rim of the northern tree line.

The panorama which unfolds before our windows is a never-the-same-

way-twice picture. Gently the somber landscape changes. The huge shore rocks, the water which is sometimes calm, sometimes angry, the surging and ebbing of high and low tides—all are fascinating. To the children the shoreline is an adventure land. They seem to know every inch of their way about and have special names for their favorite rocks: Sliding Rock, Flat Rock, and Table and Chair Rock.

Summer brings boats on the horizon, a welcome treat after the long white frozen winter. It is fun (and relaxing) to sit on a rock and watch the ships come in from far-away places. Last year a special event was the arrival of the first oil tanker, an American ship of Panamanian registry with an Italian crew. One day my daughter's American playmate exclaimed, "A real dream boat!" and the words have stayed in my memory. Perhaps it was because the water was such a vivid blue, the boat a bright red with white, and the funnel trailed a lazy curl of black smoke. I have no doubt that when this little girl moves away to another U.S. army post she will carry with her the sight of grain boats perched on a northern horizon.

Spring flowers and northern berries intrigue the children and adults alike. One of my most pleasant evenings was spent watching excellent colored slides taken by Mrs. Eva Beckett, a botanist who has loved and analyzed the North for many years. Through her we have come to know the names of the flowers and the wonderful little foliage plants that peep out between the



[Olmsted photo]

A curious polar bear ventures close to Fort Churchill quarters.

rocks and embroider the tundra after the snow melts. From the time of the first quaint pussy willows and the Arctic cotton, right straight through to the last little blueberry and frost-tinted shrubbery in the rocks, growing things are all the more appreciated after one has spent a winter with the chill Fort Churchill wind. For over a year we have not seen what we call "real trees." But by this I do not mean to belittle the tiny, windswept evergreens for their own special beauty—or for bravery either! These are real trees, indeed, to withstand the elements of the sub-Arctic.

YES, I have come to love the view from my windows. Arriving here straight from a suburban home in Ottawa, it was hard to get accustomed to living without a blade of grass, and I was lonesome for my little rock garden. But the natural rock garden here on the shoreline takes one's breath away.

Perhaps that is why I was so delighted to find an artist down among

the rocks painting "my" view. She was Mrs. F. I. Creelman from Charlottetown, P.E.I., who had come to visit her married daughter. She was captivated at once by the grandeur of the coastline, and although the September breeze had a decided nip, she took advantage of every golden moment to recapture the scenes in her sketches. I fell in love with one oil painting, and brought it home to hang on our living-room wall. The children recognized the rocky scene at once and promised to take me down to the exact spot. Next day, after school, we all went down the shore until the painting site had been located, and then we had fun trying to decide just where the artist sat as she sketched.

When we have left Fort Churchill far behind, the painting will bring back many memories. I will look at it and feel the wind and those confounded mosquitoes that plagued us on warm, sunny days. I will hear again the huge aircraft which make this place a crossroads of the North.



The moody Bay flings icy spray at two admirers.

[Harrington photos]



Small craft at grain-loading wharf, Churchill.

In the water I will imagine the white whales are slipping by, and in the quiet of the old rocks children will be playing at pirates and eating peanut butter sandwiches, or picking tiny bouquets of fireweed and Indian paintbrush for their mothers. And I will know that although the artist used beige for the sand of the beach, and greens and rust and grays for the shrubbery and the rocks, the whole scene turns pure white later on, and even the wild waves stop crashing against the shore. Then, the only things which make the bay scene look alive are the Indians' dog teams, and a few hardy ravens.

They say the North gets into a person's blood. A year ago I hardly even knew that there was a 58th parallel of latitude, and now Indians

and Eskimos are an accepted and colorful part of our daily lives. Now I look forward to glimpsing white whales in the blue water in the summertime, and the first black seals on the distant breaking ice in springtime. ✓

First Aid for Furniture

FURNITURE need not always be discarded because of a split leg, loose joints or other ailments. A simple repair job will often cure the trouble.

Loose joints cause a great deal of furniture to become temporarily unusable. As dampness causes wood to swell, and heat and resultant dryness causes it to shrink, this swelling and

shrinking loosens the glue in the joints. When this happens, chairs, tables and other pieces of furniture begin to wobble, creak and fall apart.

The procedure for mending joints is simple. Separate the joined parts completely. Scrape away the old glue from both parts of the joint, and smooth with sandpaper. New glue is then applied to both parts of the joint, after which they are fitted back together. The parts must be held tightly together while the glue dries. Allow at least 48 hours for drying.

Drawers that stick can usually be cured by rubbing the side and bottom edge of the drawer with soap or paraffin, or by sandpapering the edges. Drawers that stick badly may have to be planed down.

Dents in furniture can be raised with little effort. Cover the spot with three or four layers of damp cloth, or a damp blotting paper. Apply a heated iron over the dented portion only. Then, refinish the surface.

White rings that mar table tops are usually caused by heat, steam or moisture. If you stop the action quickly, you can avoid the ring. If not, there are several remedies that might be tried. Perhaps a quick application of ammonia or alcohol, followed immediately with a rubbing oil or polish, will do the trick. If this doesn't work, rub the area with a cloth moistened in linseed oil or turpentine, or a half-and-half mixture of linseed oil and turpentine. One of these should be successful. ✓



*The year's at the Spring
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hill-side's dew-pearled . . .*

from PIPPA PASSES by Browning

Greet every day in loveliness with beautiful fashions in

TEX-MADE COTTONS

"Come pick the prettiest patterns from this summer treasure of Tex-made prints . . . fresh as morning, gay as sunshine" says Joan Blanchard, Tex-made stylist. There are designs for children, girls and women and special styles for the men in the family, too . . . all created to make your spring and summer sewing a delight. All are perfected for summer wearing, with wash-fast colours! You can plan your entire summer wardrobe so inexpensively from the full selection of Tex-made cottons. Be sure to see them now at your favourite store or in mail order catalogues. Patterns for dresses above: Left, McCall's #4338; Center, McCall's #4386; Right, Simplicity #2131.

CANADA LIVES BETTER WITH

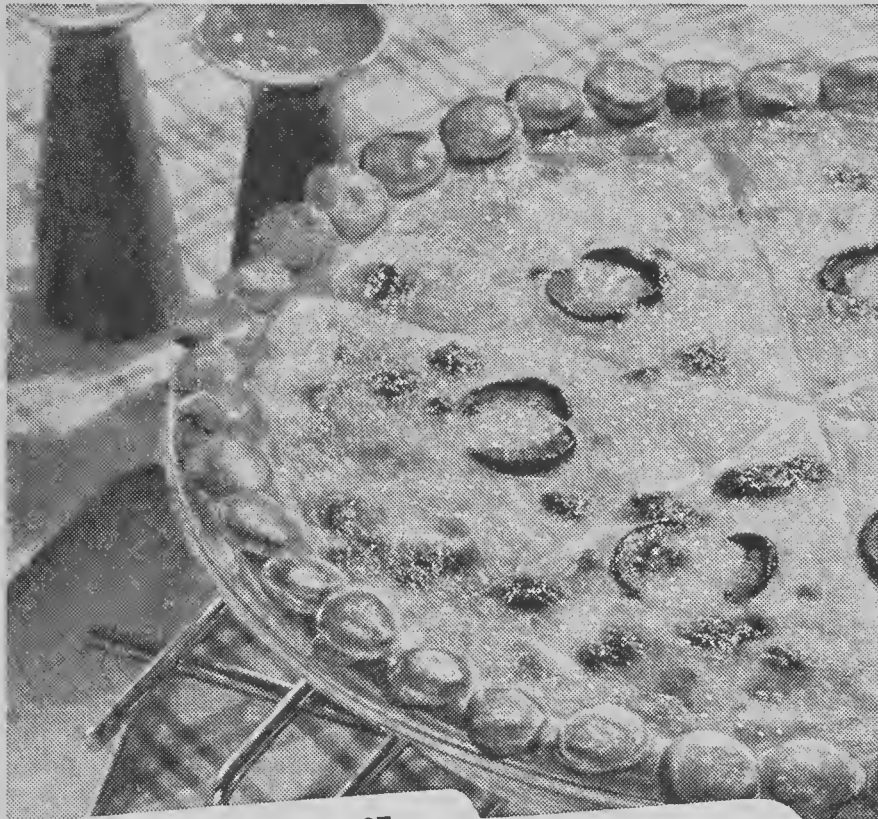
Tex-made

MADE RIGHT HERE IN CANADA
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.,
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New idea! "Yeast-Riz" crust makes mouth-melting



TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP



"YEAST-RIZ" CRUST

Scald $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk. Stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening, 6 tablespoons granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Cool to lukewarm.

Meantime, measure into bowl $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. 1 well-beaten egg and $\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour; beat until smooth. Work in an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour. Knead. Grease top. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Punch down; divide into 3 pieces. Roll each into 10-inch circle and press firmly into 9-inch pie and press firmly into 9-inch circle pans. Crimp edges. Brush with 1 slightly beaten egg white. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 20 minutes. Prick with fork. Bake in

moderate oven, 350°, 8 minutes. Do not brown. Fill and bake—or cool, stack and wrap partially-baked crusts in foil and refrigerate up to 10 days. Yield: 3 pie shells.

TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP

Melt 2 tablespoons margarine in a large frying pan. Add 2 cups thinly-sliced onion; cook until tender. Add 1 can (approx. 7 ounces) tuna fish (drained and flaked)—or use 1 cup diced cooked poultry, 4 sliced ripe olives (optional), $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper; heat well. Meantime, scald $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk. Stir hot milk into 2 beaten eggs; mix in 2 cups shredded Swiss or old cheddar cheese ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound). Turn hot tuna mixture into one "Yeast-Riz" Crust; pour hot cheese mixture over it. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot. Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

A week's work in a wink!

Make light, tender "Yeast-Riz" crusts on Tuesday . . . and store them in the refrigerator till needed. Fill one with tangy tuna filling on Wednesday . . . one with beef stew on Saturday . . . another with chicken a-la-king on Sunday. They brown in mere minutes . . . are always wonderful when you use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! If you bake at home, keep several on hand for tempting main dishes . . . at a moment's notice!



**NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION
ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS**

FOR LENT...

Cheese, Eggs and Fish

FOR centuries the Lenten season has inspired people to partake of the simpler things of life. With the heavier foods and festivities of the holidays well behind, we think ahead toward spring and enjoy a change of tempo. Even in our menu planning, we have the opportunity to make the most of the simple basic foods.

A lighter menu planned around fish, cheese and eggs is always a welcome spring tonic for tired winter appetites. Then too, this can give the food budget a break. Cheese, with its "quality" protein and high energy value, can supply the family table with good nourishment for comparatively little money. The versatility of these foods offer the ingenious homemaker a multitude of Lenten menu ideas.

by AGNES HURST

Cheese 'n' Egg Nips

Yield—6 servings

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 6 hamburger buns | Butter |
| 6 eggs | Salt |
| 6 cheese slices | Pepper |

Cut a circle on the top of a hamburger bun with a round cookie cutter. Do not cut to the bottom of the bun. Lift this circle out with a fork. The hole should be big enough to hold an egg. Butter the inside. Place the buns on a cookie sheet. Slip an egg in the hole. Season with salt and pepper. Bake in a slow oven (325°F.) for 25 minutes. Top the bun and the egg with a slice of cheese. Bake until the cheese puffs about 5 minutes.

Cheese and Onion Pie

Yield—6 servings

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 (9-in.) unbaked pastry shell | 2 T. butter |
| 1 (6 oz.) pkg. Canadian Swiss cheese | 3 eggs, well beaten |
| 1 T. flour | 1 c. milk |
| 1 c. onion, grated | $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt |
| | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper |

Cut the Swiss cheese into narrow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch strips and coat with flour. Sauté the grated onion in the butter until clear. Spread on the bottom of a pastry lined pie plate. Arrange the prepared cheese strips on top of the onion. Beat the eggs thoroughly and stir in the milk, salt and pepper. Pour this egg mixture over the cheese strips. Bake in hot oven (400°F.) for 10 minutes. Reduce the heat to 300°F. and bake for about 25 minutes

longer or until a knife inserted in the center comes out clean.

Rice Rings with Shrimp and Cheese Sauce

Yield—5 servings

- | | |
|---|--|
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. raw rice | 2 T. butter |
| 4 T. butter | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. process loaf-type cheese |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. cleaned shrimp, home cooked or canned | $\frac{1}{3}$ c. milk |
| | Parsley |

Cook the rice in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and season with 4 T. of butter. Then pack into 5 well-greased individual ring molds. Unmold on a round chop-plate and fill the centers with the shrimp which have been heated in 2 T. of butter. Melt the process cheese food in the top of a double boiler. Add the milk gradually, stirring constantly until the sauce is smooth. Serve this sauce over each rice ring and shrimp. Garnish with parsley.

Salmon Fondue

Yield—6 servings

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 2 c. salmon (1 lb. can) | 2 c. fluid milk OR 1 c. evaporated milk and 1 c. water |
| 1 tsp. onion, chopped | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. pepper | 8 slices day-old bread |
| 1 T. lemon juice | |
| 3 eggs | |

Drain the salmon, saving the liquid to add later. Remove the skin and bones and break the salmon into pieces. Add the onion, lemon juice and pepper. Toss lightly. Trim the crusts from the bread



and cut the slices in half, diagonally. Arrange one-half of the bread slices in the bottom of a shallow 2-qt. casserole. Cover with the salmon mixture and arrange the remaining half slices of bread in neat rows on top. Beat the eggs slightly and add milk, salt and the salmon liquid. Pour over the casserole and let stand for 30 minutes or longer. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1 hour until puffed and browned.

Tuna-Rice Bake

Yield—6 servings

3 T. butter	2 c. grated cheese
3 T. flour	3 T. chopped onion
2 c. milk	
½ tsp. salt	2 c. cooked rice
½ tsp. paprika	1 c. (7 oz. can) tuna fish, flaked
½ tsp. dry mustard	1 c. buttered crumbs
⅓ c. chopped green pepper	

Cook pepper and onion in hot fat until golden brown. Stir in the salt, paprika and flour and blend. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly and cook until thickened. Add the dry mustard and cheese, stirring until the cheese is melted. In a greased casserole arrange layers of rice, tuna fish and cheese sauce. Combine 1 c. finely ground, dry bread crumbs with 1 T. melted butter. Sprinkle over tuna-rice mixture in the casserole. Bake in a hot oven (425°F.) for 20 minutes or until thoroughly heated.

Potato Cheese Puff

Yield—4 servings

1 c. grated cheddar cheese	½ c. milk
2 T. melted fat	1 tsp. salt
2 c. mashed potatoes	¼ tsp. pepper
2 egg yolks	⅛ tsp. mustard
	2 egg whites

Add the grated cheese and melted fat to the potatoes and blend well. Beat egg yolks, and add milk, salt, pepper and mustard. Mix thoroughly. Add to the potato-cheese mixture and beat until stiff. Fold into potato mixture. Turn into a well greased 4 c. baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) until golden brown, about 40-45 minutes.

Kedgeriee

Yield—6 servings

3 c. cooked or canned flaked codfish	1 c. cream
3 c. cooked rice	Salt and pepper to taste
4 hard-cooked eggs, chopped	Paprika
	2 hard-cooked eggs for garnish

Place codfish, rice and chopped eggs in a bowl and toss together lightly. Season with salt and pepper to taste and add a dash of paprika. Transfer this mixture to a greased baking dish and pour the cream over the top. Cover and place in a moderate oven (375°F.) until thoroughly heated. Garnish with the two hard-cooked eggs, which have been sliced. Serve at once.

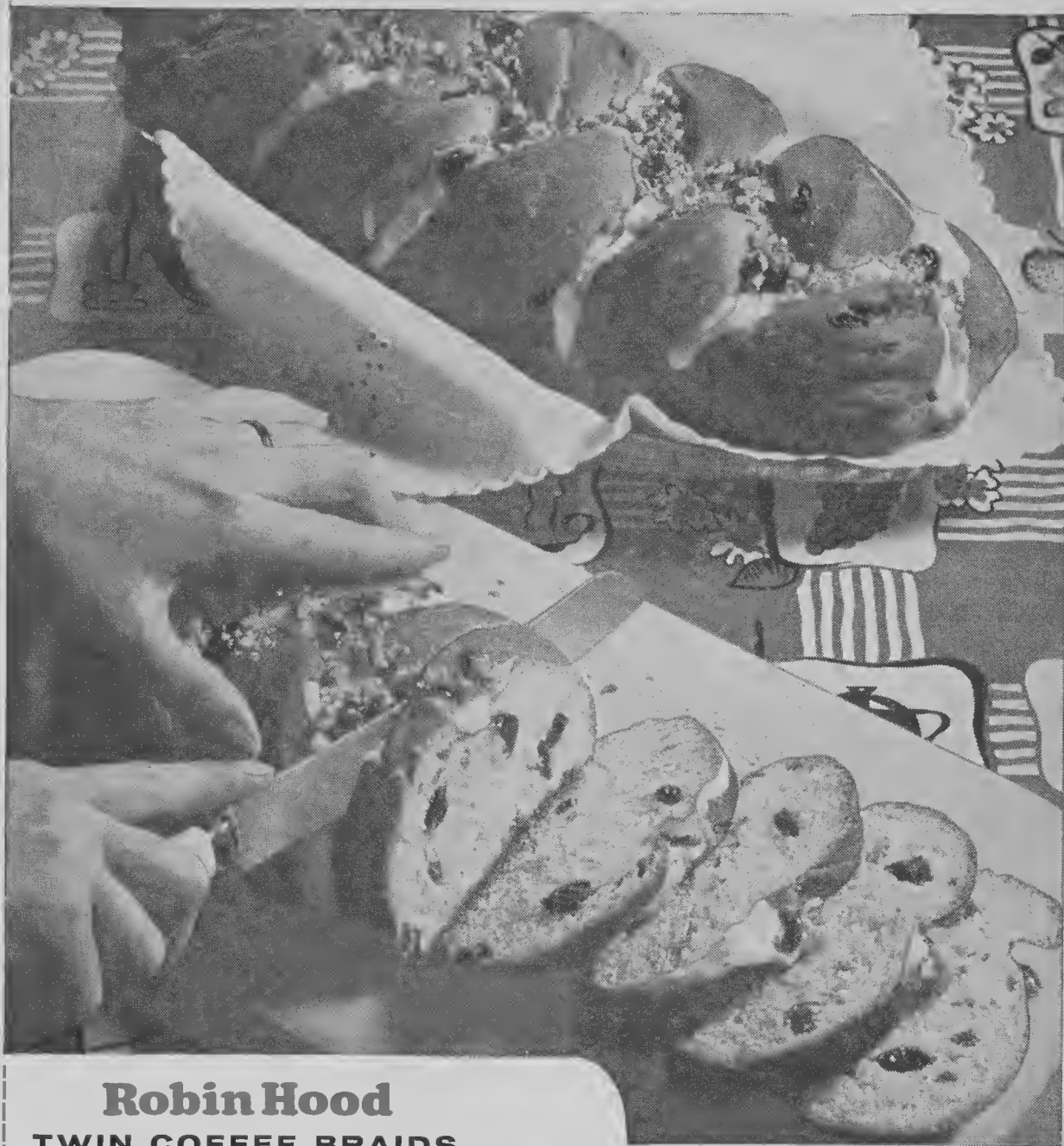
Cheese Tomato Surprises

Yield—6 servings

6 small tomatoes	Fat for deep fat frying
1 c. shredded American Cheddar cheese	1 c. fine dry bread crumbs
1 egg, beaten	1 T. water

Pee the tomatoes and scoop out a ¼-inch circle core from the stem end of each tomato. Fill with shredded cheese. Roll each tomato in fine bread crumbs, dip in the beaten egg to which the water has been added, roll in crumbs again, and fry in deep fat (heated to 360°F.) until golden brown. Serve hot.

This week's Robin Hood "BAKE-TESTED" recipe



Robin Hood

TWIN COFFEE BRAIDS

Slice, butter and serve these delicious coffee braids . . . for company or for the family. You'll get well-deserved orchids for your baking skill. And with Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour in the recipe, superb results are guaranteed!

2 packages fast-rising dry yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
¾ cup milk, scalded
½ cup sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
⅓ cup shortening

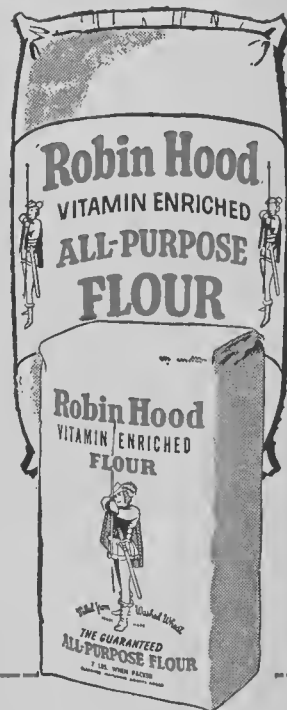
2 eggs, beaten
4½ cups sifted Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour
½ cup raisins
½ cup mixed candied fruit, chopped
¼ cup chopped almonds

Soften yeast in lukewarm water in large mixing bowl. Cool scalded milk to lukewarm. Stir in sugar, salt and shortening. When yeast is bubbly stir in lukewarm milk mixture. Add eggs and three cups of flour and beat until smooth. Stir in fruit, nuts and remaining flour and blend well. Turn out on floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl and brush top with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled in bulk about 1½ hours. Punch down and divide

into 6 equal pieces.

Roll each piece under the palms of the hands into a strip about 15 inches long. Place 3 strips on greased baking sheet. Form into braid. Repeat for remaining 3 strips. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) about 35 minutes. If desired, glaze while hot with a thin icing of icing sugar, water and vanilla. Decorate with nuts and candied fruit.

Yield: 2 braids.



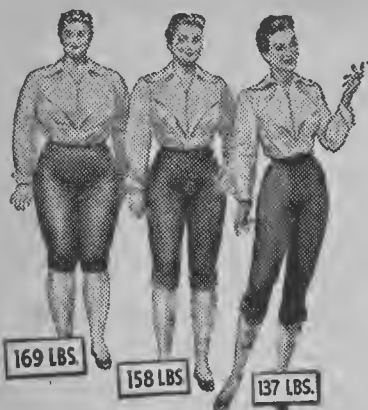
Robin Hood Flour comes in fine quality cotton bags — 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. sizes. Paper label soaks off — no ink to wash out. Also in handy 10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb. and 2 lb. packages.

use "BAKE-TESTED"

Robin Hood Flour

GUARANTEED BEST FOR ALL YOUR BAKING

OVERWEIGHT?



A FINE OFFER! . . LADIES

... if you are overweight ... if you want to reduce so it's noticeable how much fat is gone from hips, thighs, stomach, arms, legs ... if you want to take off so many pounds and inches excess fat all over your body that you may look as much as 10 years younger and feel far more active ... if you want to take off all these POUNDS AND INCHES easier than you dreamed possible and do it without counting calories, hunger pangs or exercise ... then send the coupon for the demonstration size of the regular \$4.95 LARSON'S Swedish Milk Diet while you get it for only \$1.98. Act today! With all that fat gone your friends will certainly approve. When your package of Larson's S.M.D. reaches you ... weigh yourself ... then take Swedish Milk Diet and follow the plan as directed. If you don't lose pounds and inches of ugly fat ... if fat doesn't go from chin, bust, arms, stomach, thighs, ankles, legs so fast it's really noticeable ... if you aren't satisfied in every way, simply return the empty package for money back.

Larson's S.M.D. Is Safe To Use
Larson's S.M.D. contains vitamins and minerals. S.M.D. is pleasant to take. So if you are too fat because you eat too much ... if you're a real glutton when it comes to potatoes, gravy, ham, milk and cream, desserts ... if easy reducing is what you are looking for ... send for Swedish Milk Diet yourself while you can get it for only \$1.98. You need buy nothing else ... no hard-to-follow diet charts ... no complicated calorie guides ... no specially cooked meals. All you need do is mail the coupon and \$1.98 for your own home trial of Larson's Swedish Milk Diet.

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This coupon and \$1.98 brings you postage paid the demonstration size of the regular \$4.95 Larson's S.M.D. on the guarantee of satisfaction or return empty box for money back. Limit ONE TO CUSTOMER at \$1.98 price.

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OUT OF THE WATER!**



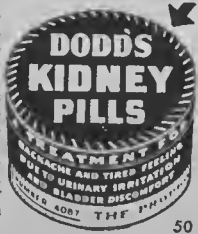
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When kidneys fail to remove excess acids and wastes, back-ache, tired feeling, disturbed rest often follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills stimulate kidneys to normal duty. You feel better—sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's at any drug store. You can depend on Dodd's.



50

Bless 'Em All



'Barberous' Conduct

A boy with shaggy locks unshorn
Looks motherless, somehow, forlorn;
A touching humbleness is there
He ordinarily does not wear.

Expose him to a barber's shears—
His halo tilts, then disappears;
A tingling scent prevails—and then
From out the mist—comes BOY again!

—by MARGARET READ.

To a Daughter

You'd like to be an actress,
To shine upon the screen,
Or be the grandest lady
The stage has ever seen;
But don't be disappointed,
If you fail to be a star,
For all of us can twinkle
By just being who we are.

—by IAN HEALY.

Our Little Busy Bee

He's our little Busy Bee,
Just as sweet as he can be,
He has no time for things like sleep,
Only time to play and eat.
Ropin' eats and ridin' dogs,
Chasin' chickens and eatin' frogs—
He's just as sweet as he can be,
For he's our little Busy Bee.

Daddy needs some help right now,
Got to help him fix that plow,
I'll dump these bolts out on the
ground,
Find me a hammer so I can pound.
Throw a wrench at that darn pup,
He knocks me down and won't pick
me up,
Daddy's roarin' and his face is red,
Guess I'd better help my mom instead.

Mommy's makin' a cake for me,
But what's a cake without an egg or
three—
A handful of salt and some of this
stuff,
A half a bottle oughta be 'nuff.
Lots of sugar and flour too—
Stir it good like she would do;
Whoops, here comes mommy and she
looks mad,
Better run back and see my dad.

—by VIVIAN DESCHAMPS.

I Said No More

I said I couldn't understand
How he could get a rubber band,
A jack knife and a wishing-bone,
A piece of wire—a colored stone,
A broken whistle—two golf tees,
A key—two flashlight batteries,
An army chevron—bottle cap,
Four nails—a screw—a ginger-snap,
Two chestnuts and a paper star,
A button and a plastic car,
A pencil sharpener—a dime
All in his pocket at one time.
He asked to see my pocket-book;
He opened it, and took a look;
A wallet, lipstick, candy bar,
The key belonging to the car—
A mirror, kleenex, box of pills,
A book of matches and two bills—
A ticket stub, a pack of seeds,
A roll of film, a string of beads,
A pair of gloves—a strip of fur,
A bank book and a circular,
An invitation to a tea,
Four stamps, a card, another key,
A motto for the playroom door—
I put things back and said no more.

by LAURA HANSEN

Jealousy

We never thought that he would be
Susceptible to jealousy,
For we believed that he was sure
That he was loved and felt secure.
He loved the babies that he knew
And they appeared to love him too;
But when our own came home to stay
He wouldn't eat and wouldn't play.
When friends brought baby gifts and
toys
He showed no friendliness or poise;
He just walked off to be alone
And find his buried mutton bone.

Let's Play

It was a long and rainy day,
The room disordered from his play;
His blackboard, puzzles, ears and
trucks,
The hobby horse and quacking ducks,
With building blocks and pick-up sticks,
The Tinker Toys and Minibrix.
He stood and looked around a while
(His strategy caused him to smile.)
"Now will you play that game with
me—
I'm Mommy, you're a boy of three?"
As soon as I agreed to this,
I got a sweet maternal kiss
And he said, just as I would say,
"Now, honey, put your toys away."



The Right Way

"Please tell me every naughty word."
(There were a few he hadn't heard.)
I answered, very piously,
"You won't hear naughty words from
me."
"But," he argued, "That's the way
"To learn the words I shouldn't say."

Illustrated by AIME L'HEUREUX



The Clubwoman



The Regulars

(Last in a series)

"Wherever you go and whatever you do
Always you'll find them, the faithful few . . ."

WHEN Canadian poetess Edna Jacques wrote those lines she had in mind the persons always on hand to help the local minister . . . "bringing in water and extra chairs," "the first to come—and the last to leave," and not expecting, or receiving, vocal appreciation.

She might well have dedicated her poem to the faithful few who stand by their community organizations . . . persons who can be counted on to fill the vacant offices, or what is more appreciated by president or chairman, attend and speak up at the difficult meetings, the annual, the organizational, or the introspective meetings such as are attempted by Parent-Teacher groups.

As example of the ideal members, we cite the case of the Jones family, community-minded persons who recognized a need in Agriculture for greater attention to "business," and tried to help by attending all local meetings open and important to the people of their district. When the children were small, and the Joneses wanted to attend an evening meeting, the little ones were dressed in their pajamas, bundled up in coats and blankets, and taken to the meeting place where they usually slept happily through the whole affair.

As they grew older, the youngsters were encouraged to join 4-H Clubs and other worthwhile junior groups. In their affiliation with any organization, they were taught to be courteous, informed, and constructive when making a criticism. This leadership training came to the young ones' aid many times in later life.

It was Jones' policy to always sit near the front of the hall . . . "If

I've made a special effort to come, I might as well hear what they're saying." They made motions, seconded them, spoke to the gathering, first asking permission of the chairman, and did not hesitate to question directors of the organization if they thought a point needed clarifying. The chairman and executive knew that if they had intended to push through adoption of a questionable resolution, they had better proceed carefully while such people as Jones were in the audience.

The ideal member does not shirk responsibility in a club, nor does he attempt to assume it all. Mr. Jones, for example, had been a board member many times in his life, but it was his opinion that new blood should continually be introduced into an organization, and as soon as a younger person was trained he would step out of the limelight. He could still serve his community by being present at its important meetings, and occasionally giving them the benefit of his past experience.

Mrs. Jones thought the same way, and now is active only in her church group, while her daughters carry on as 4-H leaders, and are active members of the W.I. and school associations, as Mrs. Jones used to be.

There are Joneses in every rural community, and a great need for more. Patronizing the community's business meetings and being generally active in an organization won't always bring a better price for eggs, or lower the cost of machinery, but there can be long term benefits. Like the ripples which spread out and out and out when a pebble is dropped into a still pool, so allegiance to a community organization will reach out and encourage others to take pride in the affairs and appearance of their district.—R.G. V

The Faithful Few

(author unknown)

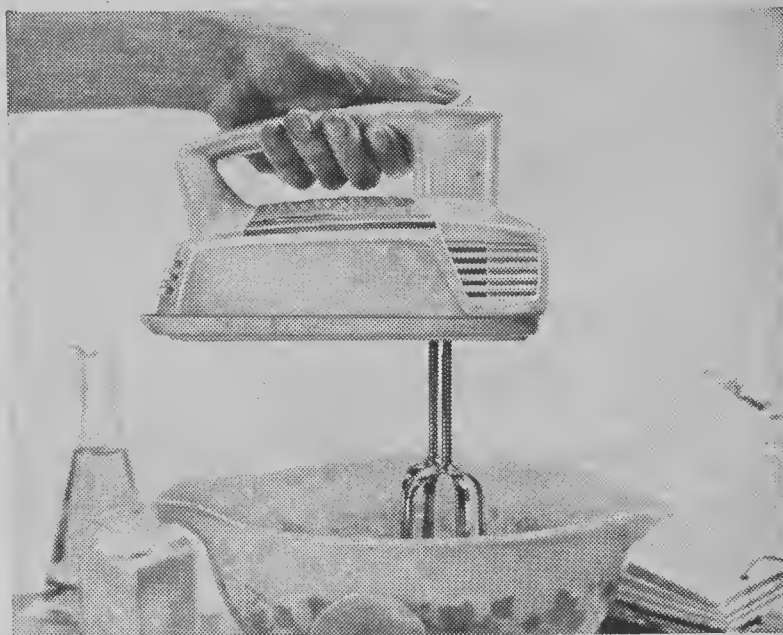
When the meeting's called to order and you look around the room,
You're sure to see some faces that from out the shadows loom;
They are always at the meetings, and they stay until they're through—
The ones that I would mention are the Always Faithful Few.

They fill the many offices, and are always on the spot,
No matter what the weather, though it may be cold or hot;
Conditions may be dreadful, but they are tried and true,
The ones you can rely on are the Always Faithful Few.

There are lots of worthy members who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient, they can do a little good;
They're a factor in the meeting, and are necessary, too . . .
But the ones who deserve the medals are the Always Faithful Few.

If it were not for these persons, whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the institution moving, without a halt or reel;
What would be the fate of meetings, where we have so much to do?
They surely would be failures without the Faithful Few.

Creamy, smooth batters in seconds

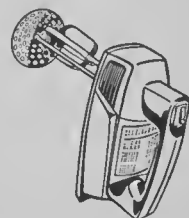


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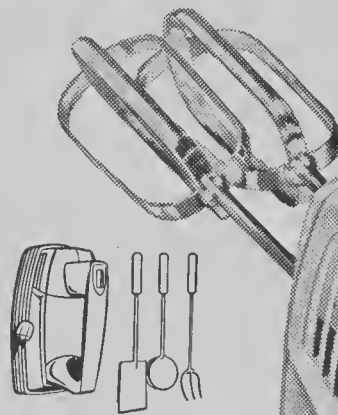


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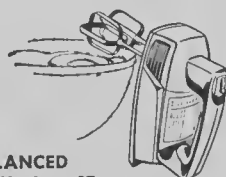


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[Guide photos]

A Family Kitchen

Spacious and attractive, it provides comfort and convenience for family living

by GLENORA PEARCE

N EIGHBORLY as the morning coffee break, comfortable as an old shoe, interesting as the story behind it. Those are some of the impressions you get as you enter the family-room kitchen of the Kerr home, near Dresden, Ont.

The idea came from a magazine, but Mrs. Kerr has added her own artistic and homey touches to make her kitchen quite unique in the realm of family rooms. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and their family of three are convinced that farming is a happy and successful way of life, and have built their new farm home with this in mind.

It was in 1878 that the Kerr name became attached to the "frog pond"—a name given to the farm because of the very low-lying land. There was a log house in those early days. Next,

came a tall two-storey brick house, and last year a new Old English style bungalow was built. The type of farming has changed too, over the years. Today, the Kerrs produce sugar beets, corn, tomatoes, soybeans, limas, beef cattle, and maple syrup—providing work for all members of the family.

The Kerrs' belief that their home is for the whole family, and all their friends and activities, is the basic idea behind the planning of the family-room kitchen. A colonial atmosphere is provided with beams of oak from their own farm, a huge stone fireplace, iron frying pans and brass pots. But it is a practical room too, with its modern kitchen conveniences, appliances and cupboards. The kitchen cabinets are made of oak, with wrought-iron hinges. The room is



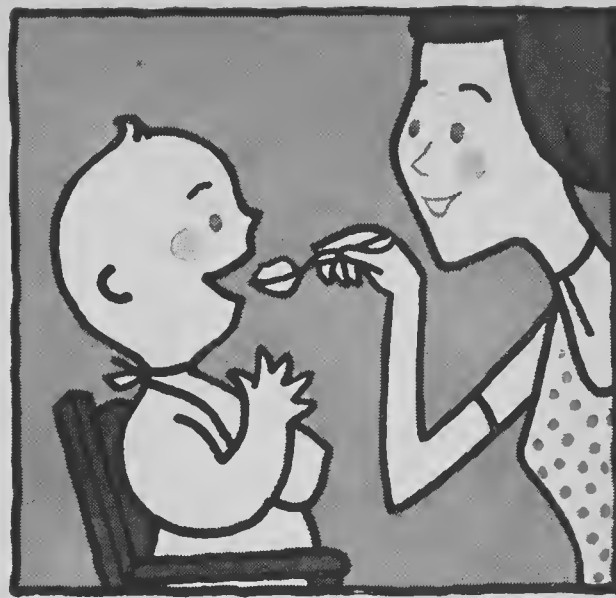
Mavis comes home from school and checks on Boots and Fiffi, the family's pets.

centered with a family-size table and captain-style chairs that are painted black and gold. There is a chesterfield covered with plastic for the men to use, and a rocking chair for mother. Sitting on top of the cupboards are dozens of stone jars, all shapes, sizes and ages. Collecting these is a hobby with Mrs. Kerr, as is the "collection" on the fireplace. Here, on a crane made by the village smithy, hangs an iron kettle. In front of the fireplace sits an old-fashioned silver buffing wheel. Gay colored Indian corn cobs hang from the mantel to add to the atmosphere.

Another hobby is painting and collecting miniature art prints. Mrs. Kerr relaxes with a paint brush, while she waits for the men to come to dinner. She started painting at a Women's Institute holiday which was held at the Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph. Her collection of art work is now so extensive that it requires a special filing system.



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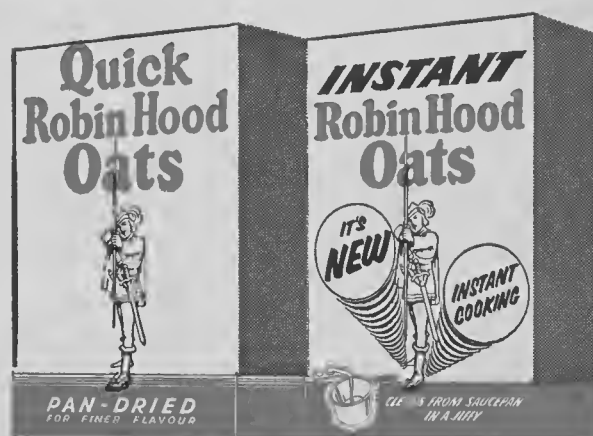
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Mrs. Kerr and her hobbies.



You could say the family hobby is having fun with their friends, because the kitchen is big enough for a square dance. And the kitchen is well used with Tom's 4-H club friends and Mavis's school chums always clamoring for activities. Carol, a former 4-H'er is attending university. Father and mother are in 4-H too—they're leaders.

So, for a square dance, a study of stone jugs, a review of paintings, or for just a friendly chat, the George Kerrs' family-room kitchen is the place. V

The Earth Speaks

The sky will give you sunshine,
The clouds will give you rain,
The streams will give you water,
And I will give you grain.

The nights will give you starlight
To calm your resting hours,
The winds will give you music,
And I will give you flowers.

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN.

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"Well, anyway, this mess is brighter since she switched to Mrs. Stewart's Bluing."



The bathroom jungle is always with us, men, so let's insist on Mrs. Stewart's Bluing. It'll keep "hand-washables" sparkling white. Ask her to try it.



Light Where You Need It

A modern sage has said "good light means good sight," and how right he is

by JULIA MANN



Youngsters doing homework in the kitchen need more light than from a ceiling fixture. A table lamp of good proportions will give the extra light.

DOES the sparkle of your living room's color scheme go down with the evening sun? Does gloom and glare seem to go to work at the flick of a switch, making delicate colors look washed out and bright ones grayed or garish? Perhaps you squint into a mirror to put on lipstick, or junior complains that homework makes his head ache. Don't immediately blame the need for redecorating or your eyes for these conditions—it may be poor and inadequate lighting that is at fault.

Home lighting has two purposes. It should protect your eyes, and should supplement and emphasize your decorating. To achieve these purposes, it is suggested that every home should have illumination on two levels or keys, high and low. The high key is a specific light for a definite purpose, such as working, reading, study or play. Its objective is to give the right kind of light for the activity taking place. The low key is a soft and general light for the whole room. Cornice lights and ceiling fixtures give general illumination, while table and floor lamps, or pull-down fixtures, provide special lighting needs.

EVERY room in the home requires lighting attention. In a kitchen, general lighting usually comes from a

ceiling fixture, with local lighting being provided over the sink, stove and other work areas. The dining area, when used for studying, sewing or other close work, should be provided with adequate, glareless light on the table top. If it is used for dining only, then the light may be more decorative and the dining table may be highlighted by a recessed ceiling unit.

Bedrooms, too, need lighting attention. This may include general lighting from a ceiling fixture, provision for reading in bed, and a pair of lamps on either side of the dresser for make-up. One of the objects of light in a bathroom is to place light on the person who looks into the mirror, rather than to put the light on the glass itself.

Lights in a living room frequently include floor and table lamps equipped with proper size of bulbs and diffusing reflectors. These are placed at reading chairs, desks and chesterfields. In addition to these lamps, effective decorative lights can be used in window valances or as spotlights to highlight an important room accessory.

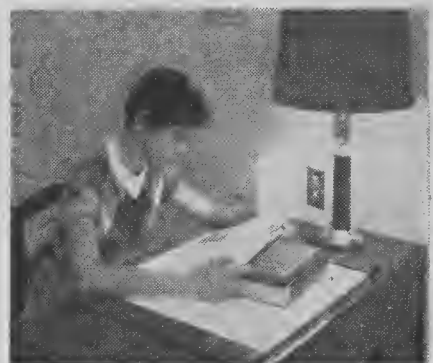
In yesteryears, beauty alone was the keynote of lamp design and selection. Today beauty continues to be an important factor, but two other func-

tional attributes have been added. These are see-ability and electrical safety. A lamp for good see-ability must produce the amount of light needed, as well as comfort and freedom from glare. It should also direct the light where it is needed.

Something to remember, too, is that artificial light has an effect on colors. For example, the new pale green bulbs accentuate and refresh cool color schemes, producing a relaxing effect, while pink light creates a soft effect and lends intimacy to the room. These effects should be of interest to the man of the house, because they may prove to be a simple and inexpensive way to supply some of the redecorating needs—just buy some different colored light bulbs!



A small lamp with shadows and glare from desk surface makes poor lighting.



Correct placement of lamp, with book at slight angle makes easier reading.

Would your home pass this see-ability checkup?

1. Is the entrance way well lighted, so that guests arriving at night can readily see an awkward threshold?

2. Is television-viewing generally done in a completely dark room? If the set is placed against a dark wall, a bulb concealed behind the set will relieve the deep contrast between the bright screen and the background, producing more comfortable viewing conditions.

3. Do the children study at a highly polished desk? A light-colored desk, for table, with dull finish is best for comfortable seeing.

4. Is the lamp you read by in bed attached to the headboard? An ideal light is one attached to the wall over the head of the bed. Studies reveal that the distance between the mattress top and the bottom of the shade when mounted on the wall should be about 30 inches.



A reading lamp should be placed behind the shoulder and close to chair.



Additional light at the left, rear of the machine needle is helpful for sewing.

The Countrywoman

There's a new word in food. Have you heard it?

THE baking industry has come up with a new product—V-10 bread. V-10 is a high protein bread, able to supplement the protein in a diet, and, in some cases, give better health by doing so. The important ingredient is a new wheat substance containing amino acids, 10 of them.

Most of us are aware that proteins are important in our diet. We know that they supply not only energy, but make it possible for our bodies to renew themselves. What we may not know is that proteins are made up of amino acids which our bodies use in order to reassemble new proteins. It is also known that there are 10 essential amino acids, and unless these 10 are present in correct balance, the body cannot make protein.

Scientific research has given us a guide to all the various food groups, such as the protein group, which if properly used will serve as a basis for meal planning—meals that will provide us with adequate quantities for all our nutritional needs. This guide is known as Canada's Food Rules.

However, knowing these rules is not enough. We have all acquired many eating habits that are difficult to change. Most of the things that we eat are passed down from generation to generation. The changes we do make are often merely additions of this and that, and are seldom guided by nutritional information.

It is often said, "What was good enough for grandmother is good enough for me." In making such a statement we are forgetting that we do not eat exactly what grandmother ate. Also, our activities have changed considerably. With the change in our way of living, we should perhaps consider more carefully what we eat. This certainly doesn't mean we have to stop eating all the things we enjoy. It isn't like the small boy whose sister said she didn't like spinach. To this the little boy answered, seriously, "Better eat it. The worse it tastes, the gooder it is for you."

Eating should be fun, and can be fun, but it should be healthful, too. It can increase our zest for life, put a sparkle in our eyes, and give a spring to our step.

TODAY we have all the foods available that our grandmother ate and a great many more that she couldn't procure. So, if we know something about nutrition, we should be able to have tasty meals the year round quite easily, and maintain a well-balanced diet as well.

V-10 bread has a very interesting history. A good many years ago, a feed miller, Arnold Kaehler of Minnesota, cracked his portable mill. For some unknown reason he tasted the partially ground wheat that seeped through the crack in the casing. He found it unusually good and took it home to use as a breakfast cereal. His friends liked it too, and eventually he started a company and sold the substance as a breakfast cereal. Later he decided to take it to the University of Wisconsin to be tested for its nutritive value.

This testing extended over a period of years and several interesting things

were discovered. One was that the part of the wheat that Kaehler had been using was unusually nutritious as well as being tasty. The second has been mentioned—the substance's ability to carry the 10 essential amino acids. Ordinary wheat flour cannot do this.

This new type of bread is being made available in Canada by two bakeries. Later, it is possible that the V-10 wheat concentrate may be introduced into several other products. For instance, in the United States, it is being used to make cookies.

Science continues working on our behalf to give us the best nutrition possible. Ours is the privilege to accept these new developments. If you take an interest in nutrition, and make sure you always get well-balanced meals, you will assure yourself and your family of better health and possibly longer life.—G.P. V

The Right Size Counts

HAVE you ever spent a restless and almost sleepless night, because the bed sheets didn't fit? If you have, then you will realize the importance of selecting bed linens that are of the correct size for your bed. Moreover, you will find that the correct size will give a longer life to your sheets, thus giving you more value for your money. Here then, are a few tips for the homemaker who wants both comfort and durability from bed linens.

There is a right sheet width for every bed. Single beds, up to 36 inches wide, require 63-inch sheets. For twin beds, up to 39 inches, use 72-inch sheets. Three-quarter beds of 48 inches need 81-inch sheets, and double beds, 54 inches wide, need 90-inch sheets.

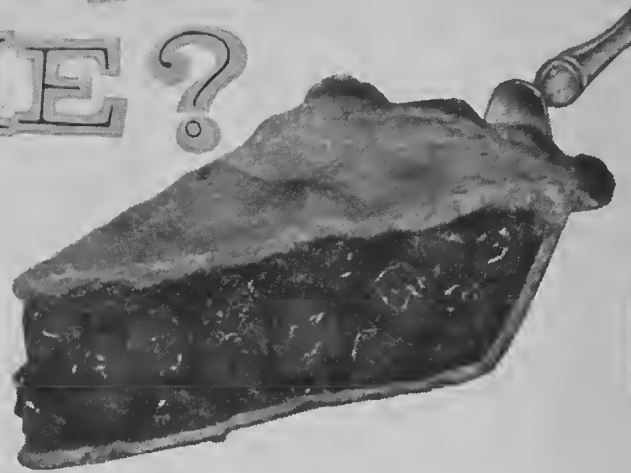
Check for correct length as well, because it's also important in providing comfort. For general coverage of the entire mattress, a sheet should have a finished length of 104 inches. A standard size mattress is 76 inches long and 6 inches deep. Allowing for normal shrinkage of at least 5 inches, the 104-inch sheet will permit at least 6 inches tuck-under at top and bottom. A 96- or 100-inch sheet fully meets the requirements as a top sheet.

Sheet size also affects wear. Sheets 104 inches long are not pulled and tugged by restless sleepers, nor are they worn out from abrasion under the mattress. As for upper sheets, this length provides a fold-over to help keep blankets clean and to protect the sleeper's face and neck from blanket fuzz.

In Canada, "finished size" is the length of the sheet after hemming. American-made sheets are usually quoted in lengths of cut sizes before hemming.

You also help to assure sleeping comfort if you measure your pillow sizes before buying pillow cases. Pillows tend to become hard and uncomfortable if the cases are too tight. Pillows encased too loosely wrinkle. V

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NEEDLEWORK

To Make Bias Strips

by GRETA G. CARROLL

WHEN I called to see my friend she was busy sewing slip-covers. The cording foot was on her sewing machine and, with some stout twine inside, she was running off yards and yards of bias-cut cording as easy as could be.

"All that bias!" I exclaimed sympathetically. "It's a chore to make, isn't it? So many short seams to sew, and there are always little triangles that you can't use left at the corners. Just scraps—expensive goods, too—but you have to throw them away."

"No!" said my friend with firm emphasis. "I learned an easy way of making bias—economical too—and I'll show you. I got 18 yards of 1½-inch wide bias from a 30-inch square of goods. There were only two seams to sew, and the whole square came out in one continuous bias strip. It is very neat, and all the seams are evenly placed."

While I looked on with interest and amazement, she cut a small square and proceeded to show me the secret of what I call "Dorothy's trick bias."

This may sound complicated as I describe it here, but try it first with a square of paper and you will see how easy it is to make the bias. A 30-inch square has one selvage. Mark the opposite side of the square with tailor's chalk and treat it as a selvage too. Fold diagonally from bottom to top with the right sides of the material together. Crease along the fold, then cut straight on this crease line. Now you have two equal-sized triangles. Place the top triangle so it lies face up. Lay the bottom triangle

over it, right sides facing, and one selvage directly over the other.

Sew the triangles together having the stitching line just inside the selvage. Press the seam open. This gives you an oversized bias strip. You have still to make it continuous.

Lay the fabric right side up and bring the remaining two raw edges of the original square together. Then you have a double square of goods. Before you sew, slide the material so the edges extend 1½ inches out at each end of the intended seam. This will be the width of your bias. Seam up the edges with the ends in this position and press this seam open.

This gives you a cylinder of goods. Slip this over the edge of your ironing board and begin cutting where the 1½ inches of material projects at the end of the seam. Use a gage on your scissors to get it even. Shift the material as needed while you keep cutting around, and until you come to the other end of the goods. You will be surprised at the nice, long, smooth strip of bias you have just cut.

To make the bias strip wider, just extend the edges of the second seam to whatever width you want. For lesser amounts, to be used in dress-making projects, you can work with smaller squares. Try using leftover plaid or printed materials and save having to buy trim. Now that you can have fun making bias in such an easy way, you will find many things that can be made to look gay and original with effective bias decoration.

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A child's understanding and attitudes toward an allowance and money management may well prove to be as important as reading, writing and arithmetic.

Your Child's Spending Money

Have your children money problems? Perhaps the following ideas will help

by JULIA MANN

"GRANDMA, can I have a nickel and two dimes?" young Mike, aged seven, slyly asked.

"How much money did you have when you came to town, Michael?"

"Umm, a buck, I guess, but I need to go to the show tonight."

Grandma, quite used to this weekly question, decided to do some investigating. "And what did you do with all the money? My, when I was your age I didn't have that much money to spend in a month."

"Aw, gee, Gram, 't'wasn't much!" Then a new idea came. "Where's Uncle Gordon?"

Of course, Mike got his money, even though Uncle Gordon did have something to say about it being high time that kid was put on an allowance.

This happens every day in Canadian homes. Children face many of the problems adults do when managing money. They often want more things than they can buy. They may either mistake money as a goal in itself, or they may learn that it is something to be used only as a part of good living. So it would seem that such problems might be better solved by the person who has had assistance and practice with the management of money since childhood. A study of the attitudes of different age groups to money may help to form a background for a system of children's allowances.

The pre-school period is the time to begin to help children establish wholesome attitudes about money. Small children learn best through calm and happy relationships with adults. Later, in early grade-school, when words and ideas are understood, problems can be solved by talking. By the time a child reaches the third grade, he may begin to think about saving money. This is the age when friendly guidance, rather than orders and criticism, is needed. A fourth

grader can usually make decisions, and likes making his own plans without too many directions from adults. As a child approaches pre-adolescence, ages 9 to 12, he wants to follow the crowd at this age. He is also able to project plans into the future and accept some responsibility.

By the time boys and girls reach high school, they may feel they are entirely able to take care of themselves in all matters, including money. This is an age when young people benefit greatly from previous experience with an allowance.

An allowance is money given by parents to a child for his personal needs. The object of giving an allowance is to help the child become self-reliant and capable of managing the financial affairs of daily living.

In planning an allowance, parents and child should work together to decide how much it is to be, and how it is to be used. If you wonder at what age an allowance should be started, remember that three-year-old Sandra is pleased to give Daddy one of the pieces of candy purchased with her two-penny allowance. It would seem that an allowance can be given as soon as a child can distinguish one coin from another. This first allowance may be paid two or three times a week. As youngsters grow older they like a weekly basis, and when they reach high school they should be able to handle a monthly allowance. It is important to pay it regularly.

An allowance shouldn't be confused with punishment by being withheld, because, lacking money, a child may use devious ways to get it. Likewise deductions from allowances should not be made for bad behavior, poor grades, or for any reason except lack of family income. An allowance is not a reward, a threat, or a bribe. Such problems of discipline should be handled in their own way. When parents confuse punishment or bribes

with an allowance, they also confuse the child's thinking about money.

Once an allowance is planned and the rules for using it are set, it is important that parents and children co-operate in putting the plan into action. Parents should be prepared to stand by as friendly counsellors while children learn to manage the money they are given or earn. The following suggestions may help you, as parents, to hurdle some of the problems.

- Be generous in your praise for successful efforts. Expect mistakes and allow for them.
- Be a wise counsellor by pointing out the paths to success, but avoid giving direction for every step.
- Be objective and try to be impersonal when talking about money.
- Give each child every opportunity to experiment.
- Be a companion rather than a critic while children are growing up.
- Respect each child as an individual. Comparing a child with his brothers or sisters, or with other children his own age, can have an injurious effect. No two children will react in exactly the same way to a given situation.

It would be well to remember that no one is born with the ready-made ability to handle money well. However, young Mike, given an opportunity to learn about money by having an allowance, is more likely to grow up knowing how to manage his financial affairs correctly. He may also develop his independence and self-confidence and become a real credit to his parents' training. ✓

If You're Buying A Fur Coat

LET a reputable furrier guide your selection. The furs he offers at sale prices are usually taken from regular stock, and not sub-standards brought in for the occasion.

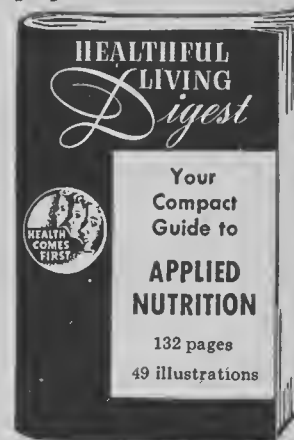
- ✓ Your coat should fit closely but comfortably, with weight hanging from the shoulders rather than the neckline. Check the shoulders and underarm areas for any strain which may cause seams to rip or skins to tear.
- ✓ A short woman usually looks best in short-haired furs. A bulky, long-haired fur may look well on the tall, slender woman.
- ✓ The leather side of the fur should be uniform in appearance. Let-out construction should have uniformity of seams.
- ✓ Front facings should be made from skins folded over, rather than extra skins seamed at the turn. This may not be possible with very bulky furs such as raccoon. All facings should be at least 1½" to 2" wide.
- ✓ Linings should be sturdy, smooth, resistant to friction, and strong enough to carry the weight of the coat.

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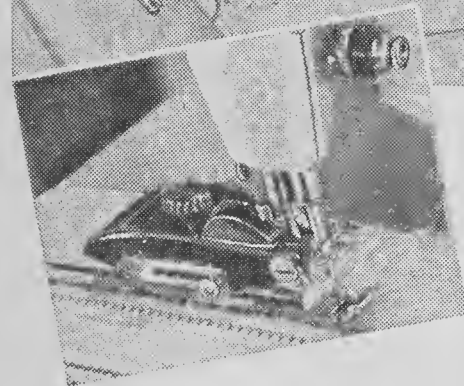
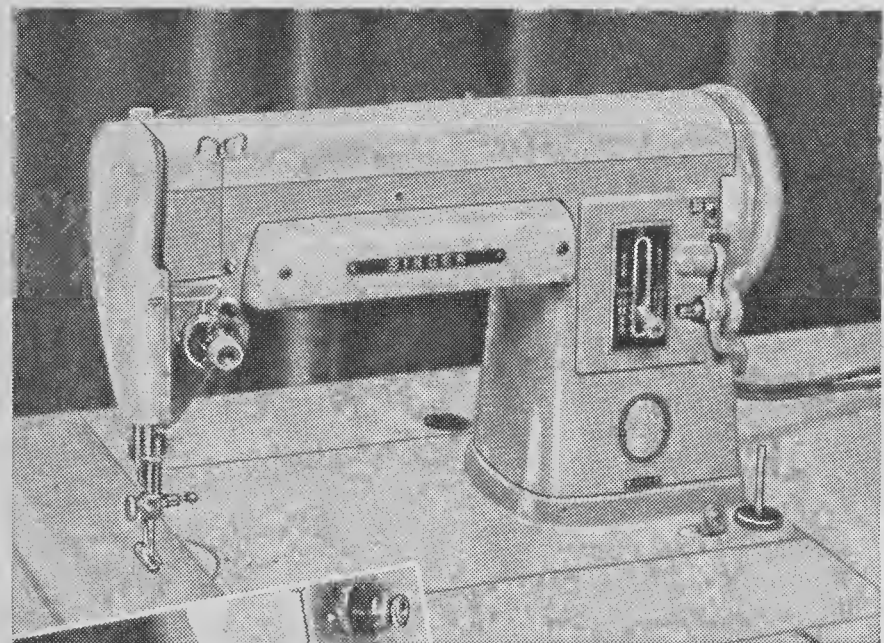


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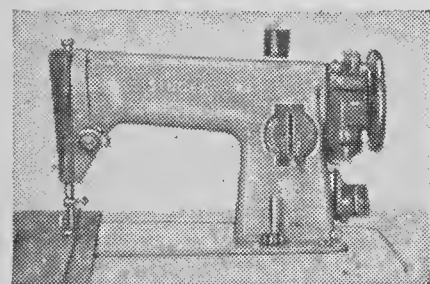
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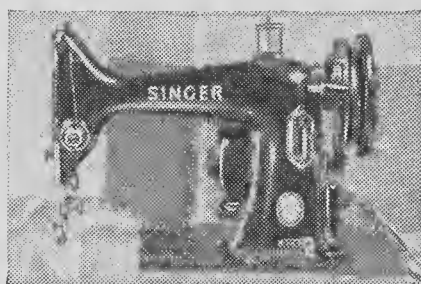


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Making trays and bowls from old newspapers is an interesting and inexpensive hobby, and there are many attractive designs and patterns that can be made.

Old Newspapers into Gifts

by JEWELL CASEY

NOT only is it easily done, but it is very inexpensive to make pretty and useful trays, bowls, candy dishes, wall plaques, hot dish mats, coasters and numerous other personal or gift items out of old newspapers.

Just follow a few simple directions and almost like magic you can make many novelties. First, look about the place and select a glass bowl, pie tin, or any other dish or plate to use as a mold for your paper model. Coat the inside of the mold with melted paraffin wax, using an ordinary paint brush, making sure that the entire surface is covered. (This is to keep the model from sticking to the mold when the time comes for it to be removed.)

The second step is to cut some 8 or 10 pages of newspapers into about four equal parts to a sheet, soak in hot water until the paper will no longer absorb any moisture. Spread on table and *tear* into one-half inch strips, or even narrower is better; coat each strip with paste. (Ordinary wall-paper paste is good, or you may make

overlapping each other. Continue to arrange the strips until you have an even thickness of from 5 to 8 layers, thus forming a firm model. Let the ends of strips extend well above the mold, but do not worry at this time about their uniformity.

After the desired thickness has been attained, *press firmly* the entire surface, making sure that all strips are securely pasted together, and that there is also solid contact with the mold. Now, lift the paper model from the mold and let it dry for 24 hours or longer.

WHEN thoroughly dry, trim the rough edge with scissors. This can be done in a straight, a scalloped, or star-shaped circle, according to your fancy.

Finally, give the article a coating of lacquer, which not only seals and waterproofs it, but also provides a good base for paints. After the lacquer has dried, paint the entire surface, inside and outside, using water base paints. Once the paint is dry, give the product a finishing touch by applying cutouts or painted designs.

You will be amazed to find paper models so light in weight, yet so strong and firm. After experimenting a little, you will soon get the knack of handling the paper, and it will be no trouble at all to turn out many useful and decorative articles.

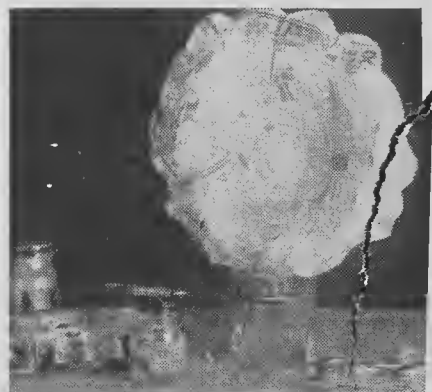
The group of attractive articles that appear at the top of the page were made entirely from old newspapers. Some of these can provide items for the novelty table at your next bazaar. V



Ends of the pasted strips of newspaper should extend well above the mold.

your own cooked paste.) Tearing, instead of cutting strips gives a feather-like edge that blends into a smooth surface, whereas cut strips leave distinct lines.

The third step is to place the strips of the wet, pasted paper inside the paraffin-coated mold. Be sure to remember that the pasted side is up, and that each strip must be pressed firmly into every contour of the mold. Strips should be placed in all directions,



Edges of the dry model are trimmed and lacquer is applied before painting.

We're Pleased to Say



"... The Country Guide can now provide you with pattern service from Butterick Co., Inc. We hope you like the printed patterns highlighted here, and those appearing in future issues. They may be purchased through The Country Guide Pattern Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., or from your local pattern dealer.

"To facilitate ordering, a measurement chart is given at the bottom of this page; and each month, there will be diagramed sewing hints. This month we help you to make buttonholes."

No. 8460—(pictured right) High-style sheath, with shallow scooped-neckline. To wear over it... a double-breasted "stand-away" jacket with three-quarter sleeves. Jacket can have Peter Pan collar, or be sewn in contrasting color with braid-trimmed scoop-neckline. Available in sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Price: 65 cents.

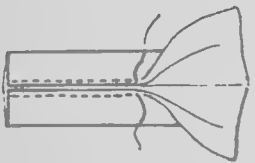


No. 8287—A pretty little suit for size 7, 8, 10, 12, or 14 girls who like to dress up. Suggested combinations: (A) braid-trimmed below-the-waist jacket, with skirt that has pressed pleats back and front; (B) shorter jacket, with unpressed-pleat skirt; (C) longer jacket with velveteen collar and flaps, straight skirt. Price: 50 cents.

Buttonholes

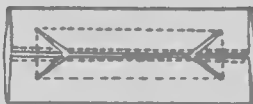
Here is Butterick's newest sewing technique for making buttonholes. These time-saving hints have been tested by the experts, and applied in your sewing should give that professional touch.

- Mark the position and length of buttonholes with bastings.



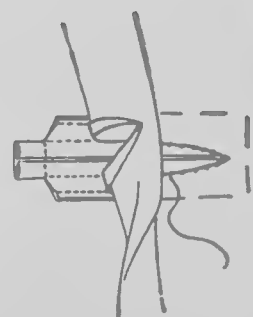
- Cut a strip 1 inch wide and 1 inch longer than the buttonhole mark. Fold the strip in half lengthwise and crease slightly with an iron. Bring the raw edges to the creased center line and stitch close to the edges as shown. You will find it easier to make one long strip for all your buttonholes and later cut it into individual sections. For instance, if you have 5 buttonholes, each 1 inch long, make a strip 10 inches long and 1 inch wide.

- Baste folded strip on right side of garment with creased side of strip along the basted buttonhole mark. Stitch one-eighth inch on each side of the center and clip diagonally to the corners. Draw the strip inside.



- From the inside, stitch across each end of the buttonhole binding through the small triangular ends.

- Turn the facing of the garment to the inside over the buttonholes. Then, baste the facing around each buttonhole, and slash it along the buttonhole opening. Turn the edges in and hem to the binding.



- Remove the basting. Press carefully. Here is your finished buttonhole.



No. 8496 — Slim-line coat-dress with curve-away collar and eased three-quarter sleeves that continue the attractive use of the ordinary button. Sew this dress in the full-skirted version pictured, with unpressed side pleats, contrasting cuffs and over-collar, or, in the straight style, with uncuffed sleeves. Available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. Price: 65 cents.

MEASUREMENTS

	GIRLS'					JR. MISSES'			MISSES'				
Size	7	8	10	12	14	11	13	15	12	14	16	18	20
Bust	25	26	28	30	32	31½	33	35	32	34	36	38	40 in.
Waist	22½	23	24	25	26	24½	25½	27	25	26	28	30	32 in.
Hip	27	28	30	32½	35	33½	35	37	34	36	38	40	42 in.

The Country Boy and Girl

The Snow Princess

by CLARE MARCUS

JANEY was the only little girl at Beaver Lake. Her father had been asked to work at the lithium mine, so the whole family went with him to live in the snowy northern Manitoba woods.

Janey missed her old playmates very much. Her mother knew she was lonely and made special cookies for her. Her father brought home funny-looking rocks from the mine to cheer her up, and the men who worked at Beaver Lake told Janey stories. But she still felt sad.

Then one day an old Indian named Joe came to the camp. When he was around, Janey did not feel so lonely. He took her for walks in the woods, and told her stories about hunting and the people of Hudson Bay.

Once Joe went away for three days and Janey could hardly wait for him to return. When he got back he found her sitting on the cookhouse steps, moping. His hands were behind his back, and his dark eyes twinkled with mystery. "I brought you a gift," he announced.

But Janey felt nasty because he had gone away. "I don't want a present,"

she said. "I want a real friend my own size."

Joe told her that his gift would make her a snow princess. He said the wind would sing to her, and the trees bow, and all through the woods the soft snow would be her royal carpet. But Janey said all she wanted was a friend, and she ran away home crying. Joe put the gift in a secret hiding place in his cabin.

Of course, Janey was sorry she had been so rude to Joe, and next day she told him. She supposed he would give her the gift now, but no, he seemed to have forgotten all about it.

It seemed the winter would never go. Everyone became very busy. Joe was helping to build new cabins for the camp, the miners were digging the shaft deeper, and Janey's mother was always baking and cooking. Nobody had time for Janey.

One day Janey heard that the old Indian was leaving the camp for a long time. She rushed to his cabin where he was packing a knapsack. "Please don't go away," she begged. "I'll help you with your work, like I help Mommy."

"I have to go to my people and help them cut wood in the big bush across the bay," he explained. "But in the spring I will come back to take you fishing on the lake."

"Oh Joe, will you really come?"

"Yes," Joe nodded, "I will come." He buckled the knapsack and picked up his snowshoes, setting them together at the door. He would need to wear the snowshoes to walk over the deep snow.

"You were my friend all the time and I didn't know it," Janey said in a little voice.

"I will be your good friend always, even when I am not here," said Joe. "Would you like to be a snow princess now, Janey?"

The little girl nodded. Joe knelt on the floor by the bunk and, reaching under, pulled out a paper bag. He told Janey to close her eyes, turn around twice, and to promise she would be a smiling snow princess.

Janey closed her blue eyes tight as she could, and slowly turned around twice, just as he said. A pretty smile spread all over her face. Then she opened her eyes and in front of her were the most beautiful pair of Indian moccasins she had ever seen. The brightly colored beads sparkled like stars. Right on the toes were clusters of white beads shaped in the form of snowflakes. Janey squealed with joy, "They're just beautiful, Joe."

Joe looked happy. He told her how light and quick she would feel on the snow with her new moccasins. "Quick as a deer," he said.

"Remember," Joe added. "These moccasins were made for a snow

princess. Walk in them proudly, and wear a smile."

"I will, I will," promised Janey, then she ran off to show the gift to her mother and father. They said Janey was a lucky girl. And later, when the miners came into the cookhouse for supper, they all looked at the moccasins and agreed they were just right for a snow princess. V

OUR SMILING JANEY



[Pott photo]

Letter Box

THIS month our story is so true-to-life that we decided to find a picture of a happy little girl we could call Janey. There she is, in the upper right-hand corner of the page, a truly lovely snow princess.

Then there's our salute to Saint Patrick, the missionary whose feast day is celebrated March 17 throughout the world, wherever there are Irish people. There are many fascinating legends about this man. One says he rescued two little girls who had been turned into swans by their wicked mother. At any rate, the Irish have always been very kind to all birds of this type ever since because perhaps they did take care of the little girls for many years.

But it is not only the Irish who have wonderful legends. Do you know some about your people? Write us a letter telling about them.

Don't forget next month we will print prize-winning poems by country boys and girls. The prizes will be handsome new books. There is still time for you to enter the contest, if you mail your poem immediately. Choose any topic you wish, and make it any length. Be sure to include your name, age, and address.—Send your letter to The Boy and Girl Page, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, Man.—THE EDITORS.

Are You Irish?

NO? Oh well, as any Irishman would say, seriously, "We can't all be lucky." However, there is nothing to prevent us from celebrating Saint Patrick's Day, March 17, along with the folk from the emerald isle. To get you in the mood, here is an easy puzzle, and not far away there is a special menu for that important day.



IRISH SCRAMBLE

This involves Irish names. We took four and hid them in the shamrock, with the lettering mixed up just a

little. Can you find them? The answers are given on page 84.

IRISH MENU

On March 17 perhaps Mother would be willing to have an Irish meal, using recipes so simple to prepare that you can make some for her. She might like to follow this menu:

- ★ Baked Potatoes
- Lamb Stew
- Mashed Turnip
- ★ Lime Ice Cream
- Shamrock Cookies

Complete recipe is given for those dishes marked with★.

Baked Potatoes:

Select smooth, medium-sized potatoes and scrub them well. Rub a very little cooking oil or butter over them (to keep the skin soft), and place them on a pie plate in a hot oven (450°F.). Bake until tender (30 to 60 minutes). When the potatoes are baked, remove them from the oven and split the skins down one side with a sharp knife. With a spoon, remove the inside, mash it with a fork, and add a bit of butter, salt, one tablespoon milk. Celery flakes or chopped parsley could also be added for a touch of green. Using the spoon, return the mashed potato to its shell,

and place in the oven again to keep warm until serving time.

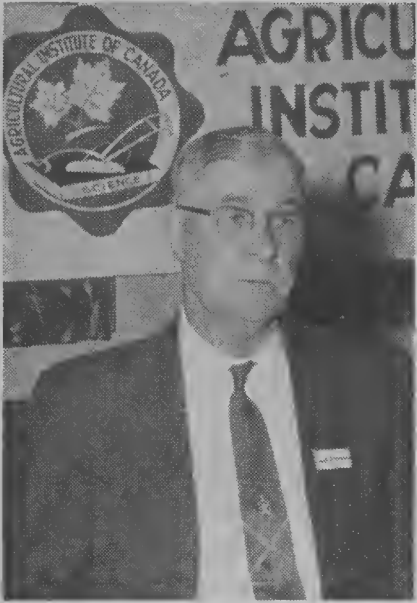
Lime Ice Cream:

Dissolve a lime jelly powder in two cups of hot water, and stir until the powder is completely dissolved. Place a pint brick (two cups full) of vanilla ice cream in the hot jelly. With a fork, stir the mixture until the ice cream melts into the jelly. Let the mixture cool until it is partly set. It should not be too stiff. Perhaps Mother would let you add a few chopped walnuts or sliced green marachino cherries. If so, they must be stirred into the mixture before it sets too hard. When all the extras have been added at this halfway point, pour the jelly and ice cream mixture into your dessert dishes or a fancy bowl. Set it in the refrigerator to chill until serving time.

The cookies we suggest are just the ordinary sugar cookies that Mother makes, cut in the shape of a shamrock. Perhaps Mother has a shamrock-shape cookie cutter. If not, trace the shamrock shown on this page onto a piece of cardboard, cut it out, and place it on the cookie dough to trace with a paring knife. On top of the baked cookie you might place a dab of icing into which a few drops of green food coloring have been stirred. This makes them look very tasty. V

Young People

On the farm and at home



Wallace Thomson, Pense, Sask., past pres., Agricultural Institute of Canada.

Husbandman Of Greenwood

Last of Careers in Agriculture series

THOSE persons who have not had the opportunity and the privilege of spending at least part of their lives on a farm have missed what in most cases would have been the most valuable experience of their lives."

That statement was made by Wallace Thomson, full-time farmer at Greenwood Farm, at Pense, Sask. Wallace is a former professor of soil physics, mathematics and meteorology; is chairman of junior activities committee and vice-president of Regina Exhibition; was a member of the senate of the University of Saskatchewan; member of local school board and Wheat Pool committee; author of scientific agricultural papers; stock judge; and the only practicing farmer to be elected president of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

With such a wealth of practical and theoretical experience in things agricultural, Wallace Thomson's statement carries conviction.

"It is always annoying to me to have others, who know nothing about farming, refer to the returns from such a career, compared to other careers, in terms of yearly income, and place it close to the bottom. What they do not know, or appreciate, is the fact that an income of \$3,000 on a farm will be equivalent to \$5,000 or more in a city, because of lower living costs and the possibility of raising most of the food on the farm. They do not recognize many other advantages such as; being your own boss (you can go fishing tomorrow if you wish); no heavy traffic to fight to get to work every day; an ideal place to raise a family (who else can say that?); unlimited opportunity to put your ability and education to use; and, where returns will be in proportion to how wisely you use these assets."

WALLACE THOMSON aimed to be "just another farmer with the advantage of some textbook knowledge." He had decided to farm the half section of prairie land which his father had purchased and which had still to be paid for. He felt that he would become a better farmer if he could improve his technical knowledge. He enrolled in the degree course at University of Saskatchewan and specialized in animal husbandry. It was a busy time for Thomson, attending university part of the year and going back to the farm for the summer months. But he was "learning and doing."

After graduation in 1919, Thomson headed back to his farm (with acreage now increased to 840) to take over. He had a reasonably good crop that fall and was content with the life he had chosen.

However, when the University of Saskatchewan desperately needed a professor of physics and urged Thomson to accept, he did so, realizing that this was too good an opportunity to miss. For the next two years he handled the physics course. It was a hectic time for youthful Professor Thomson with intensive study in winter to prepare lectures; and physical hard work in summer on his farm.

In the spring of 1923 it was back to the farm for "keeps." But that fall he answered another summons from



Keynote of W. Thomson's farm is good machinery, well maintained.

the University of Manitoba to accept the position of assistant in their physics department.

Along with his heavy duties as a physics professor, Thomson carried on research work. His paper on the use of electrical resistance thermometers in recording soil temperatures at various depths is now standard reference material in soil science laboratories in the West.

BUT the call of the land is a powerful one and during all those years, Wallace and his wife, dreamed of "some day" returning to Greenwood Farm permanently. Their dream was realized.

The well-treed Thomson home on the prairies is a place of beauty. Greenwood Farm, 1,100 acres today, is completely mechanized. The key-

note of the operation is good machinery, well maintained. Family living is so much a part of successful farming and the Thomsons, daughters Jean and Margaret and son Douglas, have learned to appreciate the good and fine things it has to offer.

"I have been farming now for over 40 years. With that experience I could correct many mistakes that I made, but I did not make a mistake when I chose farming as a career. The time is rapidly approaching when a university education will be required for maximum returns from a career which in a few years has been transformed from an occupation to a business enterprise."—A.T.

Bustling 4-H Club



IT was the night of the 4-H calf club meeting at Holstein breeder Grant Cuthbert's place at Beachville, in Oxford County, Ontario. President Catherine Stark led the group in the recitation of the 4-H pledge, and the meeting was underway.

Assisted by Secretary Janet Armstrong, Catherine collected the written assignments, and deftly "ticked off" one male member who had neglected his. She then introduced assistant agricultural representative C. B. Schneller, who in turn lectured on dairy cattle nutrition. The club was then led to the stable to judge two classes of cows.

With the meeting well underway, department of agriculture official Schneller was quite content to stand in the background and let the members and leaders carry on themselves. It's part of his long-term plan in the area to assure that the club executive and leaders can carry on without calling for help at every turn.

Club leader Dick Marriage, who has been at the job for 10 years, along with his associates Gerry Rowe and Vaughan Logan, supervised the judging and called on the parents for help. In fact, local breeder G. R. Rowe was on hand to demonstrate scoring under selective registration, and to assist in the taking of reasons when the judging was over. Members concluded their business, enjoyed some refreshments, and wound up early.

ONE of the main reasons why the Bond Club and others in the district run so smoothly is undoubtedly due to the "Club Leaders' Guide" which is widely used. Worked up by Schneller and other extension workers in the area, the "Guide" is a gold mine of information on club work, and provides the ideas and hints that are of so much assistance to leaders and parents in directing the program. It bristles with ideas such as how to win parent co-operation: "Because clubs won't get far in the face of parent apathy," claims Schneller.

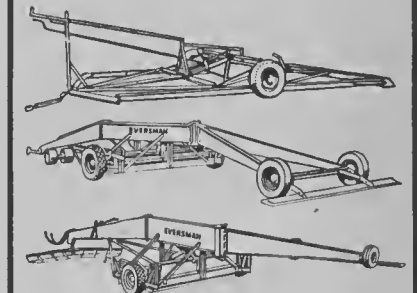
The booklet describes how to organize meetings and how to plan programs to keep members interested and participating. It contains a right-to-the-point self-analysis item on the characteristics of "good members" and "poor members." In fact, it goes so far as to lay out sample programs for individual meetings and for the entire club year.

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Continued from page 7

CFA ANSWER TO HIGH COSTS AND LOW PRICES

• Through multi-price systems, expansion of demand, better information on markets, they offer a number of alternative ways of increasing returns.

• They give improved bargaining power and additional channels of information to producers, which may well increase returns, or better understanding of the returns received.

• There is some danger of fragmentation—too many organizations—and of conflict with voluntary co-operatives in the same field. These problems are by no means insoluble.

• The greatest limitation comes from the problem of increasing supplies once prices have been improved. Such supplies may come from other provinces without boards, from imports, or from local producers.

• There are problems one might term "political." Emotions and intolerance of opposite views are often bred in a campaign preceding a vote. In the long run these can be detrimental to success.

• Finally one can conclude that marketing boards have a great potential for economic and social improvement. All that is required is intelligent, informed leadership, but such leadership is essential.

"WE are great traders, and we need a world at peace in which to peddle our stuff—including an awful lot of the stuff you gentlemen produce. We need to be able to sell to anybody who has the need and who can pay the price, and world tensions and the Cold War get in the way of this kind of operation." These words were part of the introductory remarks made by Charles Lynch, Chief of the Southam News Bureau, Ottawa, in addressing a luncheon at the Federation meeting tendered by the Quebec Government.

Mr. Lynch indicated that Canada's position as one of the world's leading trading nations went a long way toward explaining the role she has chosen for herself in world affairs—a country that remained a loyal member of the Western Alliance, but one whose eyes are open for any chance to ease the division between east and

west, and one who is very conscious of the emerging nations of Africa and Asia.

While Mr. Lynch felt that there was little reason for Canada to boast of her position, he was highly complimentary of the part that his countrymen were playing in the United Nations in particular. He warned, however, that Canada must not leave to a relative few the course that she will pursue in international affairs. He maintained that such people will do their work better if they operate against a background of improved criticism and comment.

Mr. Lynch predicted that 1958 would be a big year for the diplomats and back-room boys—that they would be seeking solutions to the many problems that exist through the framework of the United Nations Organization, by private rather than public diplomacy.

Resolutions

AS is customary at CFA annual meetings, resolutions emanating from the Eastern and Western Conferences of member bodies, and from commodity groups, represent the main business brought before the delegates at the two days of public sessions. Some fifty resolutions in all were considered, covering a wide range of subjects. The more important of these are highlighted here in the briefest of terms. Many of them served as a basis for the CFA presentation to the Federal Government, which was made immediately following the annual meeting by the executive of the organization.

PRICE SUPPORT POLICY. Three resolutions were brought before the meeting on this subject. Each of the three was amended by delegates before being passed. The first asked for Federal farm price supports to be made permanent for key commodities as specified in CFA policy, and that support prices in general be established according to a formula which will take into consideration living and production costs, as contained in the CFA policy statement on this subject. The second resolution was similar to the first. The third resolution requested that some form of deficiency payments be set up to put farmers' income in line with that of the rest of the economy, and that these be applied when market price supports fail to provide the farmer with sufficient income.

It seemed apparent from these resolutions that the CFA will continue to press the Government for the inclusion of a formula in the new Agricultural Stabilization Act, which will assure producers of annual price supports that will adequately reflect the relationship between prices received by farmers and the cost of the goods and services they buy. Moreover, the organization will continue to seek the use of deficiency payments as a means of augmenting the farmer's income.

MARKETING. The Federation strongly reaffirmed its support of orderly marketing of farm products through farm marketing plans, and re-endorsed its belief in the principles embodied in Federal marketing legislation. It resolved that members and delegates dedicate themselves to defend and make use of existing marketing legislation.

Delegates commended the Government for establishing a Royal Commission on price spreads, and urged that the Commission's investigation be made with all possible haste. They also requested the CFA board of directors to look into the possibility of having cash advances made to eastern farmers on farm-stored products—similar to those which had already been extended to western grain farmers.

FARM CREDIT. Delegates placed considerable emphasis on the serious need for a more liberal and adequate farm credit program. They resolved to repeat requests made previously to the Government of Canada to institute the system of credits as proposed by the CFA. They also agreed to ask the Government to extend the maximum period of repayment on farm machinery loans to 6 years, and on other loans to 10 years. A resolution, asking the CFA to support the Co-operative Union of Canada in its request to have credit unions ruled eligible as operating agencies under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, was passed unanimously.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND SURPLUS DISPOSAL. The full support of the meeting was given to resolutions requesting the Government of Canada to: (1) Institute a plan for establishing a National Food Bank through purchases of farm-held grain—such a bank to form the nucleus of an International Food Bank. (2) Establish a surplus disposal policy and provide leadership in developing international co-operation in the disposal of surplus food, to the end that the needs of deficiency areas may be met and the interests of food producers be protected. (3) Give serious consideration to increasing support for international relief and development schemes such as the Colombo Plan.

GRAIN. Unanimous approval was given to a resolution calling on the Government to make deficiency payments on deliveries of wheat, oats and barley to the Canadian Wheat Board, for the crop years 1955-56 and 1956-57, and that the position be re-examined each year upon completion of sales for that year.

In order to still further reduce the acreage planted to grains, the delegates agreed to recommend that farmers be paid for taking a portion of their land out of grain production and seeding it to soil building crops, such as grasses and legumes.

A third resolution under this heading, commended the Government for maintaining the feed freight assistance policy, and urged it to make the policy a permanent one—one which would continue to cover any freight rate increases that were brought into effect.

DAIRYING. Delegates passed resolutions calling on the Government to set a floor price of 64 cents per pound on butter; to maintain existing import controls on butter, butter oil, skim

milk powder and cheddar cheese; to establish import controls on processed cheese manufactured from cheddar cheese; and to retain the present support prices on skim milk powder.

POULTRY AND EGGS. Nine resolutions were debated on matters of direct concern to poultry meat and egg producers. Delegates agreed that existing support prices on eggs and fowls should be maintained, but that these should apply to Grade A classifications only. They also favored the continuation of the present price supports and import controls for turkeys. Another resolution asked the Government to tighten up the specifications for Grade A eggs, and to provide an adequate number of inspectors to properly enforce the regulations respecting grading, packing and marketing of eggs.

Delegates felt that a distinction should be made in tariff regulations between eggs which are imported for human consumption and for hatching purposes. They agreed to recommend that duties on hatching eggs be set at 5¢ per egg for turkey eggs, and 10¢ per dozen for chicken eggs.

Still other resolutions called on Government agencies to increase their efforts in a search for a more effective and economical control program on chronic respiratory disease, as well as in the general field of poultry nutrition.

SHEEP. Striking out with the intention of giving a lift to Canada's lagging wool and lamb industry, delegates decided to ask the Federal Government to make deficiency payments to growers of 12¢ per pound on fleece wool. They also decided to ask that duties be established on imported lamb and mutton at rates of 4¢ per pound on a carcass weight basis, and 2¢ per pound on a live weight basis; or as an alternative, that lamb and mutton be placed under import controls.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Other resolutions asked the CFA to:

• Oppose strongly any attempts to increase the Crow's Nest Pass rates pertaining to the movement of grain, or freight rates in general.

• Petition the Government of Canada not to establish tolls on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

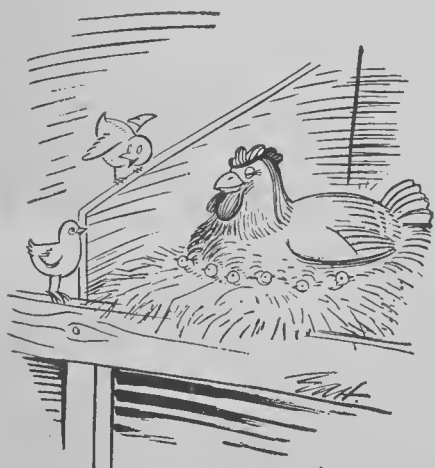
• Support any producer group affected when other countries dump their farm products on Canadian markets.

• Petition provincial and federal authorities to enact legislation similar to the Maritime Marshland Reclamation Act to control fresh water erosion of agricultural land.

• Request the Government to establish an adequate scheme of crop insurance.

• Support the present system of radio and television broadcasting in Canada.

• Request the Government of Canada to adopt a National Health Insurance Plan to include hospital, medical and dental care.



"Hey! Lookit the old-fashioned incubator!"

SCRAMBLE ANSWERS

(Continued from page 82)

Patrick	Tim
Colleen	Bridget

A Trained Dog is a Good Dog

Malen Wilkins says he hasn't yet seen a really mean dog. He blames the master if a dog goes bad

EVERY farm has a dog or two, and most farmers can reminisce all evening about the uncanny feats of intelligence performed by their four-footed companions. Few farmers, however, look on training their dogs as a serious matter.

Go down to Jarvis, Ontario, though, and you'll find a farmer who got interested in purebred collies a dozen years ago, took the lead in establishing an "Obedience Club" to train unmannerly dogs, and found that by taking a little more interest in man's best friend, it could become an exciting hobby.

Malen Wilkins is the man. He's the squire of Shadyholme Kennels, a 230-acre farm growing cash crops

His hand is remarkably free of scars, but he can recall some rough dogs that he did battle with before bringing them to heel. "One German shepherd we had would bite everything in sight. He tore through my shirt and sweater the first time I saw him, and his horrified mistress exclaimed, 'I'll never bring that dog back here again.'"

Nevertheless, a firm hand brought the dog to heel. Malen has the build himself to handle those dogs firmly when strength is called for.

Another dog made for his throat the minute he was handed the leash. He threw the dog off its feet, and whirled it around a few times. But when it regained its feet, it lunged at

"No wonder the dog didn't develop for them."

His advice to dog-owners,—"Never tie a dog. That's the surest way to make a good dog cross. Train him to be obedient." He had some advice about how this can be done.

"Get the dog used to the choke leash first. Then, when you say 'heel,' bring him firmly to your left leg. When you are standing, make him sit just under your left hand as it hangs by your side. When walking, bring him along beside your left leg. Indoctrinate him with the whereabouts of it. That's where he must be when under control.

"But remember, praise him often, when he has done the correct thing, even if you had to force him to do it. Dogs want praise and affection.

"In training," he advises, "don't pull hard and steady on the choker. I once had a dog brought to me that had been taught to pull. When walking on a leash, he pulled like a draft horse. When you bring pressure on the leash, do it vigorously, so he can do nothing but obey.

"Once the dog has learned obedience, then he can be further trained."

Mr. Wilkins' determination to make obedience count in purebred dog circles was so great that he played a part in setting up an obedience score card for shows, and now he is often asked to judge at obedience shows. One of his own collies was the first to pass the obedience trial before three different judges and thus go into the official records.

Of course, conformation counts too, and Malen has imported dogs from England of the finest Scotch collie bloodlines to improve his own dogs.

He keeps about four females and an imported male, and figures on raising about three litters of up to eight pups each, from each female every two years. He charges \$50 each for pups, with no price cutting, and as far as he can judge, tries to assure every dog of a good home.

him again. He whirled the dog more vigorously than ever, and when he finally dropped the panting animal, and ordered him to "heel," the dog obeyed. He realized he had been bested.

This dog enthusiast won't hit a dog with a leash either. "That would scare them of leashes and make training almost impossible," he says.

Training can bring about remarkable changes in spirited dogs. He recalls one summer training class which included a dalmatian and an airedale. The sight of each other set these dogs almost hysterical with wrath. They growled and snarled. Yet at the end of the course, when each had learned to heel, and had learned almost complete obedience, they could be seated side by side without a sideways glance. In fact, Malen says, he hasn't yet seen a really mean dog. "Unfortunately, some people ruin good dogs.

"One dog for example, was fine for me here in the kennel, but when he was returned to his owner, he was soon chained in a barn, with everyone afraid to approach him. His food was shoved to him with a stick.

His own dogs have the benefit of sizable runs. An acre field is divided into four sections, by five-foot woven wire fencing. Dogs boarding in his kennels (for he often has dogs brought to him by owners who want to go on a vacation) are exercised regularly in the grassy runs too.

What breed of dog is the most intelligent?

He says that dog families are like human families. You get variety in each. He recalls one tiny chihuahua that took the obedience training and passed the test on his first try. Some big dogs breeze through the training and others seem complete clods.

But whatever the breed, Malen Wilkins figures every dog is a good one. It is the master who is responsible if a dog goes bad. ✓



[Guide photo

Jim Clarke

Farm Account Book

AGRICULTURAL leaders are always trying to encourage farmers to keep accurate records of every business transaction, and of assets on which depreciation is claimed, such as buildings and machines. Operators who neglect to do this lose the benefits of (1) the basic herd, (2) averaging the farm income, and (3) capital gains—all of which can save a farmer money.

To make the job of keeping records easier, Jim Clarke, who teaches vocational agriculture at Kindersley, Sask., has designed a farm account book tailored to the needs of the western farmer. A special feature is a tear sheet containing a statement of income and expense for income tax filing, which can be removed from the book and attached to the income tax form. This was prepared with the help of the District Taxation Office. ✓

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like grain corn, winter wheat, and red clover seed.

But this big six-footer, with a ready smile and a gentle way about him, likes to slip away and amble about the kennels when things get too rushed around the farm. Scratching the ears of his faithful collies is the best way he knows of to relax.

You can't call the kennels a business, because he says he does well to meet his expenses with them. The satisfaction and enjoyment he secures from his dogs is his best reward.

When Malen got interested in pedigreed dogs, he found that the show ring called for ideal conformation, but gave no credit to animals with intelligence and training.

"Most people value a dog as an obedient companion," he reasoned, and four years ago, he played a part in founding the Hamilton Obedience Club. Now, every summer, ten or a dozen district folk, from both farm and city, meet weekly for about three months to train their dogs.

Asked how those big snarling dogs can be trained, this dog lover said, "I never beat a dog," but he added, "you've got to conquer a dog before it will be any good to you."

THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
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The Challenge to Co-ops

WRITING in the Co-operative Digest, Homer L. Brinkley, a senior official of the National Council of Farm Co-operatives in the United States, had a number of observations to make about economic trends in his own country, and the challenges that these present to farm co-operatives there. His line of reasoning is highly interesting, and could be applied to the current situation in Canada.

Mr. Brinkley describes the economic climate in the United States as one in which an ever-increasing number of business mergers, combinations, and other mechanisms of concentration and integration are being used by privately owned corporate industries to strengthen their position in a growing and prosperous nation. Labor employed by these industries has also become stronger, and has improved its position in the economy. While this has been taking place the farmer has been receiving less and less of the consumer's food dollar, and has been required to pay more and more for the goods and services essential to farm output.

The net result for agriculture has been a serious disparity in farm income. The farmer has had to absorb the higher costs of the material and equipment he must buy, and the higher costs of transportation, handling and processing of farm products. These added costs have resulted generally from expansion capital, increased wages and taxes. They have in large measure offset the benefits to many farmers from the technological advances they have been able to apply to their operations. The main reason that agriculture has had to absorb these costs is because it does not have the bargaining power to meet other segments of the economy on equal terms in the market place.

Under such conditions, Mr. Brinkley argues, it is imperative that farmers strengthen their co-operative associations. In fact, he suggests there is really no satisfactory alternative. Farm programs fostered by governments can be effective to gain time in which to develop and apply sound principles and programs of self-help, but they cannot and will not solve all the problems of agriculture. Moreover, if government is expected to manage production and distribution functions, it will eventually assume complete control of the farming industry. This could only lead to a program that would consider the interests of those segments of the economy which are strongest politically—labor, business and consumers generally. Nor can farmers depend exclusively on private business to provide the financing and management for agriculture, because, if they do, it will claim the profits.

Because of the nature of the economic climate in which farmers must operate, Mr. Brinkley suggests two steps which he feels ought to be taken: First, farmers should invest more in the facilities which obtain their production supplies and market their finished products; second, farm co-operatives should learn more about the techniques of joint operations and co-operation among themselves, particularly in the fields of research, market information, joint manufacturing, processing and sales.

WHILE agriculture is a highly complex industry, and no single factor or set of factors can readily explain its present perplexity, either here or in the United States, we believe Mr. Brinkley's comments contain a great deal of truth, and are both pertinent and timely. Because of the very nature of the agricultural industry, government assistance programs of one kind or another have been necessary and beneficial, and will be required into the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, we believe that there are many farmers who have been

too much inclined to turn to government programs in seeking solutions to their problems, rather than putting their best efforts forward in the interests of self-improvement, and to gain economic power through organization, as industry and labor have done.

Farm co-operatives in Canada have a record of which they can be justly proud—a record which has demonstrated their ability to enter the market as one of a number of competitors. They offer a method, when backed by experienced management, sound financing and quality service, of reducing the costs of farm supplies, and of lowering the costs and margins involved in marketing. They have secured for farmers the benefits of other organized groups in our society, while preserving for them their status as individual businessmen.

Notwithstanding these and other achievements, co-operatives cannot and must not rest on their laurels. Agriculture is undergoing great changes—changes which are taking place so rapidly that they are almost frightening in their implications. Farmers' co-operatives must be prepared to change with these changing conditions. Moreover, they must know in advance about the changes which are coming, and be ready to meet them with dynamic and timely programs, that will win widespread farmer approval, investment and support. This, we admit, is no small task. It will require wise and imaginative leadership, study and research, management skill and a knowledge of marketing and merchandising of the highest order.

Keep the Soil on the Farm

MILD weather and a light snowfall may be easy on the fuel bills, but they have been playing havoc with topsoil. Reports from southern Alberta have compared soil drifting this winter with the thirties, and a recent drive through southern and central Saskatchewan showed The Country Guide a similar picture, although it was not quite so severe. Perhaps it is natural to expect a good snow cover to lock up the soil and its problems for a few months of the year, but it is obvious now—if it wasn't already—that in soil conservation nothing can be taken for granted.

The lesson is clear. The field with a good trash cover, or stubble, or grass, has been holding the soil. The field right next door, with little or no cover at all, has allowed the wind to whip up clouds of soil, and to deposit it on the road allowance, or some other place where it could do the least good. If there was no stubble or crop residue last fall, as in the case of some special crops, the best advice is to ridge the soil with duck-foot or shovel-type implements. In the case of frozen ground, a one-way disk can be used, with some of the blades removed.

An article in this publication last August suggested that to prevent soil erosion "the best time to prepare is now." That still holds good. It is impossible to produce a good trash cover or a stand of grass right now, but it is possible to take emergency measures, as suggested above. It is also possible to plan effective conservation measures for the farm, based on proven methods as outlined in the article, "What If Drought Comes?"

In addition to good trash cover, the topsoil can be protected by use of strip cropping, cover crops and windbreaks. The light sandy soils are better out of continuous cultivation and can be put into grass. Herbicides and fertilizers enable the best use to be made of whatever moisture there is in the soil, and dugouts and dams will store any surplus of water for irrigation or the watering of stock. Reserves of hay and silage are good insurance for dry periods, and overgrazing can be avoided by rotating pastures. None of these practices can be said to be costly, and all are possible.

If blowing soil has been bad this winter, think of what might happen next spring, if the thaw produces as little moisture as the snowfall in the first half of this winter has indicated. Drought is an affliction which should not be taken lightly, and never ignored. Everybody hopes it will never happen again, but common sense shows that it pays to be ready at any time—just in case. It is sad, but

true, that weather doesn't play according to Hoyle, or any other set of rules. Man must fight back with every means at his disposal, and the sooner, the better.

Quality Hogs

A DISCUSSION on improving hog quality at the 1958 annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture brought forth the remark that "the packers don't want many Grade A hogs; they want plenty of B's and C's so as to give them a wider variety of cuts. If you send them a carload of A's, the grading stiffens up right away."

Intrigued by this, The Country Guide made a number of phone calls. One was to the manager of a large packing house. When asked his opinion he said, "Why would we want C hogs? They're C's mostly because they have great layers of fat on them and fat (lard) is a drug on the market. We can get all the lard we can use by trimming A carcasses."

It might be added here that the packers have consistently supported the production of high quality livestock. They have pointed out on numerous occasions that top quality animals permit them to obtain a higher price for retail cuts, and that a high percentage of this added value goes back to the producer. In the case of hogs, losses sustained from extra trimming are in the last analysis borne by the producer.

How about the farmers' view? At the same meeting most of the delegates were agreed that hog quality should be improved, but were divided on how to go about it. Resolutions calling for incentives, such as payments of larger premiums on Advanced Registry swine, increasing the bonus paid on Grade A hogs, or increasing the assistance provided to farmers in obtaining A.R. sires, were all approved. But motions aimed at making the raising of Grade C hogs less profitable were turned down.

This isn't a new discussion. It has been going on for years. In some respects it seems as though everybody talks about hog quality but nobody wants to do anything about it.

But somebody is doing something about it, and a very important somebody at that—the consumer. Both in Canada and the United States per capita sales of pork have been falling. The decline is much more dramatic south of the border where, during the past 10 years, per capita sales have dropped 45 per cent. Why is this? Consumers surveys show that most people think pork is both too fat and too fattening. Housewives are saying quite emphatically that the pork industry is growing the wrong kind of hogs. What they want are the cuts from the so-called meat-type hog.

There are a number of other points worth making here. Canada has had a sizeable market for high quality pork products in the United States for quite a number of years. With the growing emphasis on improving hog quality there, Canadian producers are in grave danger of losing this outlet for their surplus production unless proper emphasis is given to quality carcasses. Moreover, the forecast carried in The Country Guide last month indicated that marketings of hogs are going to increase substantially this year, and that prices are going to be lower. Under these conditions, bonuses for Grades A and B hogs will take on even more significance than when prices are relatively high, and having an export market will be that much more important than it was in 1957.

There is little doubt that production of a higher percentage of Grade A carcasses is in the long-run best in the interests of the Canadian swine raiser, whether the product goes to the domestic or export market. By giving proper attention to the selection of breeding stock on the basis of both performance and individual merit; by following a feeding program which provides maximum growth during the early stages of the pig's development and slower growth during the finishing period; by marketing hogs to give 140-150 pound carcasses; and by remembering that gilts produce a higher quality carcass than barrows, hog producers in Canada, with no less efficiency in their enterprise, can turn out a much higher percentage of top quality animals.

In a Black And White World

DO animals see colors? This is an interesting question, but it is difficult to apply our limited knowledge of color vision to other creatures, to tell whether or not they see the same colors as ourselves. We do know something of the subject. Enough, for instance, to say quite definitely that almost all the ordinary animals—the mammals, that is—do not see colors at all.

They live in a world of black and white, and a vast range of grays and shadows. What they do often see quite clearly is the difference in the intensity of the blacks, whites and grays, and this sometimes leads people into thinking that creatures like dogs must in fact see colors. It may sound strange to live in such a drab world, but we should not find it so very hard to get used to. Most films, and nearly all newspaper and magazine photographs, are still reproduced in monochrome, yet they do not seem any the less lifelike because of that. Dogs, cats, horses, sheep, cattle, including bulls, do not usually see any colors at all. The traditional red "rag" of the bull-fighter is largely a piece of showmanship. The bull is annoyed by the fluttering cloth itself, not by its color.

Only monkeys and apes have a developed sense of color. In this connection it is interesting to note that these creatures are the only ones that have really bright colors on their bodies—the bright blues and pinks of the mandrill are a good example. Most other mammals have dullish coats of gray, brown, black, fawn in endless combinations, or white, largely designed for unobtrusiveness and camouflage.

Birds are different. They can see most colors with a vivid intensity, and in contrast to most animals, are often themselves brightly colored.

Insects can certainly tell some colors apart, although the extent varies greatly with different species. The bright colors of so many insects, and their love for flowers, is sufficient evidence in many cases. Butterflies and moths can see many colors, and so can bees, wasps and hornets. Bees have had more experiments on color vision made on them than probably any other creatures. It has been found that bees live in a world of blues, yellows and vague purples. They cannot see bright reds, or tell reds from black. On the other hand, they can usefully see in ultra-violet light, which we cannot do, and they can see the true color components of certain objects which look merely grayish to us.

Most flower pollinating insects can see a few colors, chiefly blues and purples, but as with dogs and most mammals, the sense of smell comes into play far more than we tend to realize, and may appear to be an appreciation of colors when it is nothing of the kind. Houseflies know blue, dislike it, avoiding rooms with blue walls, blue curtains or blue-painted windows. Mosquitoes can tell black and yellow, disliking black and yellow, which are thus the colors for clothes in mosquito-infested lands. Alone among insects, they are attracted most toward black.

v

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- 1½ tbsps. corn starch
- 2 cups fine granulated sugar
- 2½ cups water
- 1½ cups once-sifted cake flour
- 2½ tps. Magic Baking Powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- 2 tps. powdered instant coffee
- 6 tbsps. butter or margarine
- 1 egg, well-beaten
- ⅓ cup milk
- ½ tsp. vanilla

Melt the chocolate in the top of double boiler. Combine the corn starch and 1½ cups of the sugar and stir into melted chocolate. Stir in water. Cook over low direct heat, stirring constantly, until sauce comes to the boil; cover and keep hot over boiling water until needed.

Grease a 6-cup casserole. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate).

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and instant coffee together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining ½ cup sugar. Add well-beaten egg, part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a third at a time, alternating with two additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn batter into prepared casserole. Pour 2 cups of hot chocolate sauce over batter. (Keep remaining sauce over hot water to serve with pudding.) Bake pudding in preheated oven about 50 minutes. Pass remaining hot sauce.

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